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DE RIVERA'S REFORMSKEEP SPAIN QUIET

Comités Paritarios Arbitrate Between Workers and Employers

RED STRIKES FAIL TO CAUSE UPRISING

Farm Laborers Said to Work Under Disgraceful Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The sweeping social reforms carried out under the late dictatorship have stood Spain in good stead during the last few weeks. Had it not been for the general recognition by labor leaders of the benefits to the working classes of these reforms, the series of general strikes organized by Communists and extremists from the republican ranks might not have failed so signally in their purpose, namely the bringing about of an uprising throughout the country.

The good sense and discipline showed by the workers today form a striking contrast to the wild days of disorder reigning from 1918 to 1923. The change and better feeling must be attributed to the establishment of the "Comités Paritarios," the name given to committees formed within each industry and trade on which sit representatives of the masters and the men, presided over by an official nominated by the Government. The system of arbitration thus set up has worked nothing less than a social revolution in Spain which has passed almost unnoticed. Since the establishment of these committees, wages as a whole have advanced from 40 to 60 per cent. Quite unusual benefits have accrued to the working classes from their intervention.

Regular annual holidays used to be unknown, whereas now many workers are granted holidays with pay, inconceivable in the old days. Wages are paid when there is absence through illness. The conditions of work, overtime pay, length of working day, and a host of minor matters are strictly controlled. Discussions of all questions giving rise to friction between employer and labor are submitted to the committees and social legislation is adjusted according to the investigations and findings of the committees.

Gen. Primo de Rivera showed remarkable insight and acumen in bringing masters and men together for the settlement of their differ-

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Rubber Production Control Sought by British and Dutch

LONDON (AP)—British and Dutch rubber producers, asserting that their product is selling for less than the cost of production, have asked their governments for legislation to control production.

A communiqué issued July 31 by the British Rubber Growers' Association and the British-Dutch Liaison Committee said that 18 cents a pound in Europe was the lowest price by which the industry could be kept solvent, whereas the present price is only 11 cents.

The growers say the British Government is willing to listen, and the Daily Herald, government organ, urged July 31, that such a scheme be adopted. The opinion of the Dutch Government has not been learned.

The Daily Herald charges that the trouble lies in the producing areas, with innumerable small estates competing and with no organized plan for selling.

"Rubber growing is largely a British inheritance," the paper continued, "and in view of past bad management the best course would be for the Government to take over control altogether."

Soviet Workers Give 'Red' Army 51 Planes

MOSCOW (AP) — Demonstrations against war were held throughout the Soviet Union Aug. 1.

In the larger cities Communist manifestants paraded the streets carrying anti-militaristic banners. The Volunteer Society for Aerial and Chemical Defense presented the Red army with 51 modern, Soviet-built, military airplanes constructed through the contributions of workers throughout the country.

The official newspaper Izvestia published an article warning its readers anew against the danger of war. It said that not only were France and Italy preparing for war, but that the United States and Great Britain seek redivision of the world by means of war.

France Reports 'Reds' Quiet

PARIS (AP)—Communist manifestations throughout France advertised for Aug. 1 failed to develop. The Ministry of the Interior reported that up to noon all was calm.

In Paris only a few strikers, according to the police, walked out from factories. Taxicabs appeared as usual. The authorities said about 30,000 workers were out in protest against the social insurance law but that there had been no change in that situation and no demonstrations by those strikers. The police in practically all areas were prepared for eventualities.

World Bank Place Sought by Turkey

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Beyoglu, Turkey

TURKISH membership in the Bank for International Settlements is stated to be the object of the journey of Saradjoglou Shukri Bey, Turkish Minister of Finance, who left for Switzerland July 31.

Shukri Bey will also meet Charles Rist, French expert who has been examining Turkish finances at the request of the Turkish Government. M. Rist has a world-wide reputation in such matters, and among other Near Eastern states which recently have called him in to help are Rumania and Jugoslavia.

Detroit, Freed From Turmoil, Faces New Era

Active Constructive Period Looms—Mayor Backs Up Record

By GLENN F. JENKINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Relaxing after a period of internal unrest that engaged the attention of the citizenry with scarcely a lull since the earlier months of the year, and which culminated in the recall of Mayor Charles Bowles on July 22, Detroit is regaining a sense of normal conditions, refreshed by such news outcroppings as these:

"Council to advertise for bids on $1,000,000 sewer construction which has been delayed since last April by reason of the political campaign."

"Joseph A. Bowler, New York financier, who built the $23,000,000 Ambassador Bridge, has again asked the city council to permit the people to vote at the September primaries on the proposed $100,000,000 elevated motor highway from Detroit to Pontiac."

"Mayor Bowles announces that the agreement reached between him and Governor Green last January, by which the State will divide its highway millions with Detroit in the city's vast street-widening program, is still valid."

Now that the recall episode is ended, it is possible to review more calmly some of the events of the last seven months, developments that are unusual in the annals of American metropolitan communities. Meanwhile, Mayor Bowles continues in office until the voters decide at a special election on Sept. 9 whether he will be retained or displaced. Already one candidate has entered the field and others are being discussed.

Mayor Bowles has been accused of incompetence—that word more than any other was the term around which his adversaries built a campaign. He also was attacked as attempting to build up a political machine. They hinted that he had underworld connections through which funds were reaped against the day of another run for office.

Happily though, as intense as the campaign proved to be, generalities were employed mostly, and characters remain pretty much the same as they appeared before the storm. Mayor Bowles was hammered, hectored and pestered almost from the day he stepped into office. Antagonism was traced by him to men who had been promised city hall jobs by the defeated candidate in the mayoralty race last fall. Out of it all the one thing that Detroit regrets most keenly, he says, is that the world, fed up on lurid news dispatches, has gained an entirely wrong impression of what actually has taken place.

It has been said that the entire crisis was largely based on the

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Rhode Island Boy Wins Edison Award; Connecticut Lad Second

Arthur O. Williams Jr., East Providence, and G. Dudley Mylchreest, Hartford, at Top—New Jersey Entrant Third, Ohio Fourth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Honors in the Edison scholarship contest went to the East this year when the award was made, Aug. 1, to Arthur O. Williams Jr., of East Providence, Rhode Island. Announcement of the winner was made on the lawn of Glen Mount, Thomas A. Edison's estate here, by Lewis Perry, chairman of the advisory board of the competition.

The four boys who ranked next in the order given were G. Dudley Mylchreest of Hartford, Conn.; Gordon K. Burns of Maplewood, N. J.; Dewolf Schatzel of Findlay, O.; Frederick C. Roop of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edison sat near Mr. Perry in the front, bareheaded, and smiled at the group of 49 boys who were waiting tensely to hear the winner's name called.

Williams, a tall, well-bronzed, square-shouldered lad of 17, walked slowly forward when Mr. Perry called his name. Mr. Edison grasped his hand, holding it for several minutes, while he talked to him in a low tone.

Wilber Huston of Seattle, Wash., who won the honor last year for the Pacific coast, offered his congratulations, and the little group was photographed, the boys standing one on each side of the inventor.

This year's award, besides its interesting technical and natural scientific association, recalled echoes of history and of the Bay State Colony, as the winner is a direct descendant of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island.

That Mr. Williams' standing in the examination was remarkably high was made clear when Mr. Perry, in a brief speech preparatory to the announcement, said that the winner this year had stood out decidedly and that the contest had not been as close between the two or three highest as it was last year.

Facing press representatives rather reluctantly for a few minutes before he was whisked away by Mrs. Edison, Williams said he would probably go to Massachusetts Institute of Technology "now."

"I would not have been able to go there without the scholarship," he said. "I had planned to go to Brown."

He wants to be a physicist and is not sure yet whether he will specialize in research or other work. He is a graduate of the East Providence High School and has worked summers to get money for his college education.. His father is Arthur O. Williams, chief clerk of the Providence Gas Company. He has one younger brother, Van Zandt, 14 years old.

Young Williams started experimental work in high school, where he was fifth in the graduating class. He was

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TOLERANT STAND TOWARD SOVIET PROGRAM URGED

Communist Experiment Is Discussed at Institute of Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WLLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Although disagreeing with the political theories upon which the Soviet Government is based, the majority of speakers at the opening discussions on Russia before the tenth annual session of the Institute of Politics, Aug. 1, expressed a strong conviction that the United States should not seek to influence the internal development of Russia.

The discussions covered both domestic and foreign aspects of Russian affairs, and the speakers emphasized that, in justice to the United States as well as to the Soviets, the American policy should refrain from hampering or seeking to control the policies of the Russian Government within its own borders.

"Our attitude should be friendly and helpful to the fullest degree," Col. Hugh L. Cooper, an engineer just returned from establishing an hydro-electric power and navigation project on the Dneiper River, maintained. He holds that Russia's sacrifices during the World War and its own revolution give it the right to work out its own salvation. He feels that it is to the best interest of all civilization that the competition between Communism and capitalism should resolve itself as early as possible.

Ivy Lee, leader of the conference and general publicist on Russia, argued that if there were any danger to the capitalistic system in Communism, industrial leaders in the United States would be the first to oppose any friendly attitude on the part of the Government.

"Does anyone," he asked, "suppose that our intelligent business men would trade with Russia even to gain

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YOUNG GERMANY OFFERED PART ON POLITICAL STAGE

True 'People's' State' Declared Goal of New Party

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — Large sections of the young liberal thinking generation in Germany want to take an active part in shaping their country's destinies.

Until now activity was only offered to bourgeois youth by opponents of the parliamentary régime—by Adolf Hitler's Fascist movement and by the Steel Helmet organization. There existed no channel for bourgeois youth supporting the present régime to take an active part in it.

The new "German State Party" recently founded intends to give this youth the widest possible scope in parliamentary work, thus rejuvenating parliamentary life in Germany. The two organizations standing behind the founders of this party, the "Young German Order," and the "Banner Black Red Gold" have issued an appeal to the liberal thinking bourgeois youth to enter parliamentary life. It is signed by Arthur Mahraun, who organized the Young German Order, and by Ernst Lemmer, second in command of the Banner Black Red Gold.

Groups representing business and other petty interests have conquered the German Parliament, this proclamation declares. But the entrance of liberal thinking youth in the political battle on the basis of the Constitution and acknowledgment of the State will lead to the further development of the German Republic to a true "people's state," it is said.

This proclamation differs considerably from the manifestoes issued by the Steel Helmet organization and Herr Hitler's Fascists, who both violently oppose the present parliamentary régime. The close coöperation of the Young German Order and the Banner Black Red Gold may form a strong block against antiparliamentary tendencies.

GRAIN SHORTAGE DISTURBS SOVIET

MOSCOW (AP)—Although Russia's crop this year promises to be one of the best in the history of the Soviet Union, the Government is experiencing extreme difficulty in certain areas in collecting grain from state, private and collective farms.

In the Kirghiz Soviet Republic, for example, only 10 per cent of the total amount of grain which the Government had planned to gather in this region in July has thus far been realized, while in the Uzbekistan Soviet Republic only 15 per cent of the total quantity has been collected.

In the fertile Crimea, which produces the finest grain in the Soviet Union, only 37 per cent of the total quantity of grain contemplated by the Government has been gathered. In other regions similar deficits in the grain collected for July are noted.

RATIFIED NAVAL PACT ON WAY TO LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Carrying with him the instrument of ratification of the London Naval Treaty, approved by the Senate and signed by President Hoover, J. Theodore Marriner, chief of the division of western European affairs of the State Department, set sail Aug. 1 on the Leviathan of the United States Lines from New York.

Mr. Marriner will deposit the treaty with the American Embassy in London, where it will be kept until arrangements have been made for the ceremonial exchange of ratification, which will take place after instruments signed by Japan and Great Britain are ready.

Briand Now Favorite to Succeed Doumergue as President of France

Campaigns Are Begun With Election Yet Nearly a Year Away

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Although nearly a year separates us from the date of the National Assembly at Versailles, which will elect a President of the Republic for a term of seven years, a campaign already has begun in favor of three of four prospective candidates, and an interesting fact has emerged, that the favorite as successor of President Doumergue at present is Aristide Briand.

After being the Prime Minister a dozen times and Foreign Minister continuously for five years of real peacemaking with Germany, parliamentary circles think it would be a fitting crown to his career to send him to the Elysée. Georges Clemenceau was disappointed at missing this supreme post in the reaction against the Versailles treaty. M. Briand has still, after the Locarno and Kellogg pacts, the Young plan, evacuation of the Rhineland and the scheme for a European federation, a larger personal following than anyone with the exception of Raymond Poincaré.

It is true, on the other hand, that M. Briand's policies are beginning to be questioned as never before. Various manifestations in Germany following the evacuation have raised doubts as to the future attitude of liberated Germany. Moreover, the scheme for a European federation has not been welcomed as it was hoped by Italy, Germany, Great Britain and some smaller countries, and has provoked awkward preliminary

Considered for Honor

ARISTIDE BRIAND

requests for revision of treaties and disarmament.

Nevertheless M. Briand is given full credit for his intentions and skill, and unless there are serious reverses before next May, he can command a majority in the Senate and Chamber if he chooses to ask for it.

The real point of interrogation is whether he will respond to solicitations of his political friends. As president he could theoretically assure continuity of his policies for seven years. But in practice the President

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DRY ARMY NEEDS TO BE ENLARGED, WOODCOCK SAYS

At Least 500 More Agents, He Says, in War on Big Wet Violators

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Additional prohibition agents, possibly 500 in addition to the present 2000—are needed to carry out the program of "steady pressure" against large-scale violators of the law, it was announced by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of the bureau of prohibition in the Department of Justice, following conferences July 31 with the 12 district administrators.

With a total staff at present of 2700, including roughly 2000 agents, Colonel Woodcock said, it has become obvious as the series of conferences proceeds that an increase of personnel is required in order to make the new enforcement measures effective. Some of the 12 districts, into which the United States is divided he declared, have small staffs of workers, in some instances considerably less than 50. Nearly all the administrators, he added, have asked for additional agents.

Congressional action will be required to enlarge the staff, Colonel Woodcock said, and it is his intention to recommend adequate appropriations to allow whatever new appointments are finally decided upon as essential.

Means of coördinating the activities of the new bureau of prohibition and the industrial alcohol division, under the direction of Dr. James M. Doran, were another prominent topic at the conferences, according to Colonel Woodcock. In the plans to check large illicit shipments of liquor, he said, it is essential that the two agencies primarily concerned with enforcement should be thoroughly familiar with their mutual problems. The question of supervision of permits given by the division was carefully discussed, he added.

Colonel Woodcock announced that he was to address Dr. Doran's supervisors on Aug. 1, in addition to holding conferences with the 12 special group heads of his own bureau. These group heads are desired by Colonel Woodcock as "super detectives" reporting directly to himself and charged with detecting and preventing large shipments of liquor. Each group head has a force of nearly 20 specially trained agents at his com-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Government Help Sought in Plan to Aid Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Coöperation of the Government at Washington is to be sought by Julius H. Barnes for the establishment of a permanent "national conference on construction," as a result of a meeting of 20 business leaders here. The "conference" is to consist of representatives of some 67 branches of the construction industry and allied agencies of finance.

As chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, one of President Hoover's projects, and as chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. Barnes called the meeting here and completed arrangements for developing the organization. He was appointed chairman of the committee to carry forward the idea.

Aspects of realty finance, including problems of legislation, appraisals of property, methods of home financing and credit practice, will be dealt with by the conference. It will also adopt means of securing greater stabilization of the construction industry and deal with a "number of aspects of taxation and practical methods of introducing economies in the building and financing of residences and income properties."

It will review the outstanding common problems of the construction business "and other interests identified with such construction to determine upon a program of activities, including factual studies of such problems and agree upon recommendations to be made to coöperating agencies, public and private, looking toward solution of the problems."

Third Endurance Flight Announced

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The monoplane, Greater St. Louis, flying toward a new refueling endurance record, passed its 264th hour of sustained flight at 7:11 a. m., Aug. 1. At that hour the pilots, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, former record holders, began their twelfth day aloft.

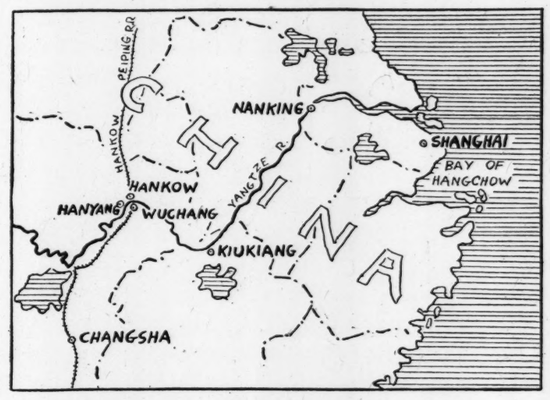
ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Bob Black and Lou Reichers in their Red monoplane reached the half-way mark at 8:30 a. m. (eastern standard time), Aug. 1, in their attempt to break the 554-hour refueling endurance record of the Hunter brothers. At that hour they had been up 277 hours.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A shot at the endurance record of the Hunter brothers will be started, Aug. 6, at the Municipal airport here by Roy French and Elmo M. Dodson, local fliers, they announced.

London Naval Treaty Bill Receives Royal Assent

LONDON (AP)—The London Naval Treaty Bill, which contains the necessary legislation to bring the treaty into effect, on Aug. 1 received the royal assent of King George.

Where Chinese Communists Are Active



MAP OF THE EAST-CENTRAL PART OF CHINA

It Is In This Region That the "Red" Forces Have Been Most Offensive During the Past Few Days. Changsha, at the Lower Left, Is Completely Under Control of the Communists and Has Been Burned and Looted. Hanyang, Hankow, Wuchang and Kiukiang, on the Yangtse River, Are Reported to Be Either Threatened or in the Hands of the "Reds." Shanghai, at the Top Right, Which Includes a Large Foreign Population, Has Felt the Communist Move in the Form of a Student Uprising, Which, However, Was Quelled. Nanking, at the Top Center, Is the Seat of the Nationalist Government, Which So Far Has Been Unable to Cope With the Communist Activities in the Changsha Area.

SHIPPERS WANT NO CLOSING OF CAPE COD CANAL

Say Work Should Be Done While Open—Favor Two-Way Traffic

Unanimous agreement that any alteration or improvement in the Cape Cod Canal should be done in such manner as to avoid closing the waterway to traffic owing to the great importance of the canal to shipping interests, and a desire to have the canal wide enough for two-way water traffic was voiced at the hearing, Aug. 1, in the Customhouse, Boston, before S. A. Cheney, in charge of this district of the United States Army Engineers.

Nearly 60 shipping men attended the hearing and sentiment was unanimous in favor of immediate widening and deepening of the waterway. The hearing was called to consider the proposed surveys of the canal, called for in the River and Harbors Act approved by Congress July 3.

Testimony was offered of the nature and extent of the canal improvement desired; necessity for additional improvement; saving of a material benefit likely to accrue with increased facility; nature and amount of present and prospective commerce; type and size of vessels to be used as carriers; possibility of coöperation by shipping interests of plans relating thereto, etc.

Frank S. Davis, as a vice-president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association said that that organization considered the canal an integral part of the inland waterway systems of the Atlantic seaboard from New England to Florida and that as such, improvements were essential without delay. Mr. Davis also represented the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the hearing.

Mr. Davis said that it would mean little short of a calamity if any improvements undertaken necessitated

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Europe Would Limit American Motorcars

PARIS (AP) — European automobile manufacturers again are seeking to restrict American competition by instituting a quota system.

Representatives of French, Belgian, German, Czechoslovakian, Italian and Austrian manufacturing associations are meeting here in secret session. This is the third such meeting, but thus far they have failed to interest their governments in the plan and American manufacturers are understood to feel no fear of such measures.

The proposed plan is to fix a quota of cars that can be imported from any country, high enough to cover imports from any European country but lower than the present American sales. This technically would not be discrimination. American interests here expressed doubt if any European parliaments are likely to favor such a scheme because of the danger of reprisals, although Australia and Czechoslovakia already have such a system.

'SILVER DAY' IN UTAH BOOSTS METAL'S USE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—As a move to halt the rapid decline in the price of the metal, Utah observed "silver day" Aug. 1.

In compliance with a proclamation by Governor Dern, silver coins were used in all business transactions and programs called attention to benefits from use of the metal, one of the leading products of the State.

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SHANGHAI 'RED' UPRISING FAILS; HWAYUAN LOOTED

Foreigners Move to Repulse Communist Activities; Gunboats Arrive

SHANGHAI (AP)—The tide of Communism harassing central China touched the international settlement here, Aug. 1, as 500 student agitators attempted a demonstration only to be repulsed by foreign police, who had anticipated their plans.

Police charged when the students gathered in the heart of the international city to stage a parade with Communist banners and to distribute Red propaganda. The agitators soon were scattered. Fifty were arrested and held for trial in Chinese district court.

The French concession, although quiet, took on a warlike appearance as police erected barbed-wire entanglements, enlarged their patrols and closed all streets leading to the native part of the city.

All thoroughfares between the native section and the French quarter were barred with 10-foot iron gates and no traffic was allowed to pass. Machine guns were mounted at various points in the event of an emergency.

British naval authorities at Kiukiang, Kiangsi Province, urged British subjects at Kuling, summer resort 12 miles south of there, to evacuate quickly. The action followed a purported statement by the Kiangsi Governor, warning foreigners that Chinese authorities would not be responsible for them after three days.

The region is teeming with bandits and alleged Communists. A "Red" army was reported to have captured and looted Hwayuan, 50 miles north of Hankow, and fears were entertained for the safety of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, the sister cities at the junction of the Yangtse and Han Rivers.

As a result of the crisis on the Yangtse River, Rear Admiral MacLean, commanding the British Asiatic fleet, ordered two destroyers, the Somme and the Sirdar, at full speed from Tsingtao to Kiukiang to reinforce the British Yangtse patrol.

The British 10,000-ton cruiser, Cumberland, already is at Hankow, and the destroyer Bridgewater is at Nanking. Miscellaneous gunboats are stationed between Nanking and Ichang.

C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, was warned by the American Legation at Peiping that the American Government expected the Nationalist rule to protect lives and property of Americans in Changsha, Hunan treaty port, looted by Communist armies.

Simultaneously foreign consular authorities at Hankow said they were convinced the Nationalist Government was unable to protect its own interests in Changsha, pillaged by the "Reds."

British naval authorities reported their gunboat Teal was fired on July 31 as it was reconnoitering off Changsha. The Teal was not damaged and did not return the fire lest she harm foreign buildings on the island which were believed intact.

Yale Institution Looted

HANKOW (AP)—Reliable reports received here Aug. 1 said Yale in China University in Changsha had been thoroughly looted but not burned when the Hunan capital was overrun by Communists July 29 and 30.

FRENCH ARMY FLIERS FORCED DOWN IN ITALY

FINALMARINA, Italy (AP)—Authorities here Aug. 1 held two French aviation sergeants who made a forced landing July 31 after being buffeted by air currents which swept them far off their course.

The sergeants, Giraud Moine and Jean Calmers, of the 35th French aviation regiment, on Aug. 1 told the officers here that they had left Dron air camp, near Lyons, for Hyères flying field, which is located near Cannes. They explained that they lost their direction and were forced over Italian territory by strong air currents, which bore them eastward. The Italian police said the plane had on board a camera but no firearms, although at first it had been reported equipped with machine guns without ammunition.

R-100 MOORED IN CANADA ON RECORD TRIP

World's Biggest Dirigible Makes Atlantic Trip in 75 Hours, 45 Mins.

LANDING DELAYED BY DAMAGED FIN

British Vessel Cuts Down Time for Crossing Ocean by Lighter-Than-Air Craft

By LLOYD ROBERTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. HUBERT, Que.—Indescribably beautiful was the sight of the R-100 as it appeared over Montreal after its transatlantic trip—a floating palace in the early dawn. Until the eastern sky had paled to green, then turned to rose, it cruised slowly over the wide meadow waiting for sufficient light. At 5 o'clock it approached the mooring mast, dropped water ballast, and cable, and winches began to draw it down to the arm at the top of the mooring mast. Two more landing cables were connected up, and by 5:37 the eyelet was coupled and the ship made fast. This delicate operation was performed by Lieut. Commander A. R. Pressy, four men from England who worked the controls and a landing crew of 10.

A committee including Camillen Houde, Mayor of Montreal, and J. L. Ralston, an air board official, went to the top of the tower to receive their distinguished guests, Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, Capt. Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, director of airship development, and his assistant, Maj. G. H. Scott, and Sir C. N. Dennistoun Burney, managing director. Afterward they all descended to the second floor to undergo a fusillade of questions from the press. The airmen declared that dirigible travel was the most comfortable form of transportation imaginable, and that except for the last nine hours, when they had encountered a storm, there had not occurred a bump or a hitch to mar their pleasure.

Sir Dennistoun Burney apologized for arriving late on account of the storm, which, however, had not prevented the R-100 from making a new record of 48 hours from coast to coast.

Commander Colmore declared that such a service would prove commercially feasible, provided that larger and faster ships with speed of not less than 85 miles per hour were used. They had traveled 3364 miles and consumed 75 hours between Cardington and Montreal and the experience gained had fully repaid them for the trip.

J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, sent the following personal message by the R-100 to R. H. Hadow, Acting High Commissioner at Ottawa: "I hope that this will be the first of many successful airship voyages and will be looked back upon as the beginning of a development of much significance to the British Commonwealth of Nations and to the United Kingdom and Canada in particular. Such improvement in the means of communication provides an additional link between the parts of the Empire concerned.

"Such increased facility should in its turn help to assist the flow of trade. Therefore I especially welcome the achievement in this country as well as the cordial assistance of His Majesty's Government in Canada, which has made this voyage possible. It seems to me to be of happy augury that the voyage should take place on the eve of our approaching discussions at the Imperial Conference on our mutual economic problems and interests."

Similar messages were brought from the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of Montreal, from the Prime Minister of Great Britain to the Prime Minister of Canada, and from the King to the Governor-General.

The R-100 will spend two weeks in Canada, cruising over Ottawa and other cities in close radius of St. Hubert airport.

A Cluster of Stars

The R-100, measuring by the time of reaching the airfield, made the trip in 75 hours, 45 minutes. It was first discovered as a bright star slowly hovering over the port of Montreal. Gradually it became a cluster of stars and a new constellation in the dark heavens.

The roar of the propellers became audible to the watching crowd, and, finally, as it passed close above, the searchlight bathed its gray sides, and motor horns and cheers gave a lively welcome.

Word had been received some hours previously that two of the R-100's six 650-horsepower Rolls-Royce engines had stopped, and that the lower face of a fin had been badly torn, although the defects could not be noted then. On account of the difficulty in tying up at night, the ship continued to maneuver above the district until dawn, and those who had been waiting throughout a day and a night to see it dock were forced to practice patience a few hours longer.

Damaged Fabric

From both sides of the Atlantic millions of people had been following the log of the "queen of airships" marking the swift and even tenor of its way from England to Belle Isle off Newfoundland. It seemed that the estimated 70-hour flight would be considerably bettered. Then came a wireless from the ship reporting "fabric trouble on fin necessitating reducing speed, will probably prevent landing tonight," and from Quebec came a message that the engines had stopped and that the ship was drifting back

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PARLIAMENT'S LONG SESSION ENDS IN BRITAIN

King's Speech Stresses Importance of Coming Imperial Conference

LONDON (AP)—The British Parliament was prorogued Aug. 1, King George presenting a speech in which he recounted the successes and difficulties of the Long Session of Parliament which now comes to a close for the summer.

With the proroguing of Parliament, which probably will resume its sessions next October, the MacDonald Laborite Government is safely in power for the summer.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly," the King said, expressing his satisfaction with Ramsay MacDonald's visit to the United States and Canada, the London naval and Hague conferences, the financial progress of Europe, the evacuation of the Rhineland, and the Delberton mission to South America.

Voicing the words of his Ministers he expressed "grave anxiety" over the high level of unemployment during the last year, and indicated his disappointment at the failure of an Anglo-Egyptian settlement.

His Majesty looks forward to the forthcoming Imperial Conference for the promotion of mutual understanding and coöperation with the Empire.

He devoted special attention to the scheduled India Round Table Conference, saying: "I earnestly pray that the spirit of mutual trust and friendship may unite all races and creeds in India and the representatives of both countries in their discharge of the responsibilities which the conference will impose upon them. I am confident that the single purpose of promoting the welfare of my Indian people will be the inspiration of every member of the conference."

With regard to the London Naval Conference, the King said:

"In January it afforded me great pleasure to open at Westminster an international conference for the limitation and reduction of naval armaments.

"After three months of deliberation a treaty embodying many important points of agreement in regard to the principles of naval limitation, and achieving effective economies in the sphere of naval armaments, was signed by representatives of the United States, France, Italy, Japan and of my governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India."

The royal address coupled unemployment with the world-wide depression in trade.

"It is encouraging to find that schemes have been designed to provide useful employment in works of public utility of a total value of over £100,000,000," the King said.

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, anticipated by a day the end of the parliamentary session when he left London July 31 for Oberammergau to attend the Passion Play.

Mr. MacDonald was accompanied by his daughters, Miss Ishbel and Miss Joan. It is understood that he intends to return to London Aug. 5 and then go to his Scottish home, Lossiemouth, for a vacation.

RHODE ISLAND BOY WINS EDISON AWARD FOR SCHOLARSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

dressed in a dark suit and wore the pin of a high school honor society.

Mr. Perry announced the names of five other boys who stood high in the examinations and most of whom he said would probably receive scholarships by persons who had expressed an interest in helping them. However, no final announcement of such awards could be made at the present time. There will be no additional scholarships awarded by Mr. Edison, as was done last year to the two runners-up. The five boys named by Mr. Perry are:

Walter Wrigley, Haverhill, Mass.; Charles H. Cloukey, Lansdowne, Pa.; James H. Compton, Wichita, Kans.; Gordon K. Carter, Charlottesville, Va., and Royal E. Peake, Detroit, Mich.

Winner Already Qualified to Enter Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Arthur O. Williams Jr. is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Williams of 79 Blanding Avenue, East Providence. He was graduated from East Providence High School last June, and already has qualified to enter Brown University in September.

He was chosen in June, Rhode Island candidate for the Edison scholarship tests, by a committee comprising Chester W. Barrows, Justice of the Supreme Court; Dr. Richard D. Allen and Capt. Zenas R. Bliss. He was alternate in the tests last year. He was president of the senior class at high school, on the staff of the Crimson, the school paper, and was vice-president of the Mathematics Club. He majored in mathematics and natural science.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New Haven Road Said to Utilize Cut-Rate Trucks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—It was brought out by Thomas Geohegan, counsel for the Colonial Navigation Company, at the session of the Sound Lines Case, held here July 31, that the New Haven Road is able to meet the competition of other transportation agencies effectively through the use of the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary. The fourth day of the third hearing of the case took place in the Supreme Court Building before John K. Howell of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Where the railroad has been granted permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission to discontinue its freight train service and to substitute trucks, the trucks are paid by the New Haven Road at the rate of so much per truck mile.

Testimony of J. A. Cunningham, freight traffic manager of the transportation company, brought out that this rate covers the cost of operating the trucks whether empty or full. If the trucks are not loaded with freight for the railroad, the New England Transportation Company solicits its own freight, Mr. Cunningham said, and since its costs are paid, can afford to charge any rate in order to get the business. In this manner, freight rates of the railroad can be underquoted by the subsidiary organization.

Mr. Cunningham stated that he had issued orders that no rates should be charged that are not compensatory, but that any rate is compensatory after the costs have been paid by the New Haven Road. When Mr. Geoghegan raised the point as to whether, by so doing, the transportation company was acting fairly toward the parent company, W. W. Meyer, commerce counsel for the railroad, said that he believes it to be fair to the system.

A. H. Fairfield, commerce operating assistant of the New Haven Road, testified as to the savings that have been effected by the use of trucks in the place of freight trains.

Mr. Fairfield introduced an exhibit he had prepared, to show the savings on steam and electric miles. The figures revealed an annual saving of $1,201,543, divided between steam and electric miles. The exhibit showed that $156,086 was saved on the electrified system, and $1,045,457 on the steam system. The figures do not include the costs that the company assumed in the trucks which replaced the trains.

Corn Sugar Is Held Strictly Up to Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In view of a petition of Corn Products Refining Company recently made to Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that corn sugar should be exempted from the requirement that its use as an ingredient in prepared foods must be stated on the label, a group of citizens representing consumers, canners and pure food law administrators entered their protest against such a change in a conference with President Hoover July 31.

W. D. Bigelow, director of the research laboratories of the National Canners' Association, read a prepared paper outlining the progress made by the canning industry since the adoption of the Pure Food and Drugs Act in 1906, and declaring that public confidence in the pure food laws would be lessened if corn sugar instead of cane or beet sugar could be used by canners without label.

REICH MOVES TO AID WORKERS KEEP JOBS

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Adam Stegerwald, Federal Labor Minister, issued notice Aug. 1 to his departments that no Government order henceforth will be given to firms which have taken a "patently unsocial attitude" toward their workers.

The notification was the outcome of recent decisions by several leading manufacturers to cut the wages or working forces or both in their plants on a plea of necessity of retrenchment. The labor press recently gave figures showing these firms had been paying good dividends and that there was no apparent urgent necessity to throw their workers out of employment.

DE RIVERA'S REFORMS KEEP SPAIN QUIET

(Continued from Page 1)

ences. By his simple expedient, he removed all danger of increasing class hatred through decisions of a seemingly one-sided nature, for favoritism cannot be alleged when both parties sit in judgment on equal terms. Many trades are today employing more men than they require because masters and men have both resolved how to deal with a crisis. The system would seem to be far better than keeping a host of unemployed on a dole.

Probably the late dictator hardly realized the tremendous importance of the step he took when he instituted the Comités Paritarios. It was one of the many things he did of which others had thought of without getting beyond this stage. For years, many with the social welfare of Spain at heart had advocated this system as the only means of bringing industrial peace to the nation. Several of the governments preceding the Dictatorship had considered the plan, but each time the influence of industrial groups was sufficient to prevent any progress being made. It is certain that none but a dictator could have swept aside vested interests so stoutly opposed to concessions to labor.

These Comités Paritarios resemble to some slight extent the works councils which exist in Germany and some other countries, but they have much wider scope and power. Resolutions passed unanimously by them at once become legally binding upon the industry concerned for a certain period, usually two years. If, as often happens, the workers and the masters fail to agree, then the chairman makes a proposition which becomes effective as long as a certain number of members support him. If an agreement is still impossible, the matter is then referred to the Minister of Labor, who gives a final and binding decision.

There is, however, one class of worker lagging far behind in the scale of social progress, the agricultural, which labors under disgraceful conditions. This applies chiefly to Estremadura and Andalusia where great stretches of land are owned by landlords. Many of these reside in the capital and leave their affairs in the hands of stewards. In Castile the situation is better because many farmers there own their own land. In the Basque provinces, where small holdings are the rule, the men are able to leave the farming to the women folk while they themselves work during the day in small factories in the vicinity. Sometimes they combine fishing with farming.

It is fortunate for Spain that the really serious problem existing in Andalusia is confined to only one or two of its provinces. Time and again during the last 60 years red revolution has stalked through this sunny province. Oppressed workers have sallied forth with scythes, attacked land owners and burnt manor houses. Time and again police and troops have dealt ruthlessly with rioters.

Even today, the earnings of farm laborers are very low. At the best a man can earn, partly in kind, only about six to seven pesetas a day when in employment lasting but six months of the year. Large families are common. The large number of workers standing daily in the market places of Andalusia awaiting hire is a depressing sight.

Use of Strike as Weapon

There were several uprisings in Andalusia about the middle of the last century, all of which were ruthlessly suppressed. The movement reached its height when the "Black Hand" society was formed with a membership of 50,000, the leaders of which were committed for trial and dealt with amid scenes which caused a great sensation.

As time went on the strike became the popular weapon of defense. From 1908 to 1914 no less than 13 serious strikes took place. In 1918 the general unrest brought about by the war and the Russian revolution reacted upon Andalusia, where a general strike involved even the domestic servants. The men actually took possession of towns such as Baena, Aguilar and Montilla. The situation was serious for a while, until again forces of troops were rushed to the district and quelled the rioters. Promises were made to better conditions, but once the difficulty was over the promises were forgotten.

Recent strikes have again brought to the surface the lamentable conditions of farm labor in the South and may lead to the establishment of Comités Paritarios in that district which somehow the masters have managed to evade. One important step has, however, been taken, the formation of a Federation of Agricultural Workers within the Workers Union, the most powerful labor association in Spain. During the last month no fewer than 200 meetings have been held in different parts of Andalusia and solutions for many problems are being sought by the leaders. The great problem is not only the question of food. The workers want their own land to farm.

The case of the farm hands in Spain whose economic foundation rests on agriculture is, strangely enough, not one which arouses particular interest even among the students of social conditions. The illiteracy and lack of organization of agricultural laborers seem to have kept it in the background. The press seldom deigns to notice them and hence the man in the street knows very little of a problem which constitutes not only a blot, but a permanent menace.

Britain Plans to Aid Farmer and Jobless

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons on Aug. 1 outlined a large scale of Government proposals for new legislation to put unemployed upon the land and help them, and British farmers generally, to market their crops through state aided coöperative selling organizations.

A simplified procedure would be provided for taking up land by local authorities for small farms and gardens. Areas for similar purposes would also be acquired by the central government agriculture department. Model farms are to be started with a view to providing training in agriculture.

Another feature of the scheme is to furnish machinery for developing community marketing of agricultural produce with powers to borrow on easy terms from the state for the necessary cold storage works, abattoirs and transport service, and also to compel the minority of producers to coöperate.

A committee is also to be appointed to examine what is known as the "tied" cottage system which is regarded as one factor which is making for low wages in British agriculture. Under this system at present landowners by monopolizing the available living accommodations in sparsely populated farming areas are said to have been able to put pressure upon workers with large families to accept wages below those which might otherwise have been successfully demanded.

TRUSHENY TOWNSHIP DESERTED BY JEWS

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported Aug. 1 that the entire Jewish population in the township of Trusheny, in the Kishinev district, has arrived in Kishinev in great haste fleeing from their homes because of the arrival of 25 anti-Semitic students who called on the peasants to kill the Jews.

The correspondent was informed by telephone from Kishinev that not a single Jew remains in Trusheny. The Kishinev regional police have been urged by local Jewish leaders to take urgent measures to make possible the safe return of the Jewish refugees to their homes.

PRESENT WAGE LEVEL FAVORED IN BUSINESS

Reduction Unwarranted, Industrial Leaders Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Wages are not coming down but will be maintained despite depression in a number of basic American industries, according to statements by a group of outstanding industrialists in the United States.

Statements placing these industrial leaders on record against wage and salary reductions as a means of meeting periods of slack business were given in answer to an inquiry by Printers Ink.

The assurances include those from James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; George F. Johnson, president of the Endicott Johnson Company; W. A. Sheaffer, president of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company; A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation; Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, and Arthur Roeder, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

"Wages in the steel industry are not coming down, you can make up your mind to that," Mr. Farrell said, quoting one of his previous statements. "If you are going out to sell your goods and eliminate your profit and expect to get it out of the men in the mills, you are greatly mistaken.

"Make up your mind to one thing, use better judgment in your selling prices for your material and get rid of the idea that wages are going down."

Wage cutting or reducing the income of labor is not a remedy for business depression, Mr. Johnson declared. Wage reductions, he said, are a "direct and contributing cause" of business recessions.

"The best place to start necessary reductions of income is from the overpaid and overprivileged, not the underpaid and underprivileged. When business needs more income, follow the income. Secure it from those who have it."

C. R. Palmer, president of Oluett, Peabody & Co., in his reply declares that a general reduction of wages at this time would be unwarranted. Such action he declares, would tend to bring about the very conditions which business seeks to avoid. Prosperity and the high standard of living, he adds, is largely the result of high wages."

Commenting upon the statements, Printers Ink declares that they indicate "a new spirit in business." They are regarded as marking the end of a period when "salary and wage cuts were always considered a sound and sensible procedure when there were more men than jobs."

Growth in Aviation Shown by Airports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Aviation is steadily establishing itself in the United States as a transport mode, it is indicated in a report from the Department of Commerce showing that during the past six months 96 new airports and landing fields have been established, bringing the total to 1657.

California is the leading airport center, according to the report, having 164. Texas is second with 115, and Ohio and Pennsylvania, tied at 85, are third. These counts were made on July 15, and cover a period of slightly more than six months prior to that date.

The total number of airports is divided as follows, the report adds:

Municipal, 502; commercial, 535; intermediate, 333; auxiliary, 206; army, 60; navy, 14; miscellaneous government and private airports, 7.

In addition to having the largest total number of airports and landing fields in any one state, California led with 56 municipal, 57 commercial and 27 intermediate fields.

WORLD BANK PLACE SOUGHT BY TURKEY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey — Turkish membership in the Bank for International Settlements is stated to be the object of the journey of Saradjoglou Shukri Bey, Turkish Minister of Finance, who left for Switzerland July 31.

Shukri Bey will also meet Charles Rist, French expert who has been examining Turkish finances at the request of the Turkish Government. M. Rist has a world-wide reputation in such matters, and among other Near Eastern states which recently have called him in to help are Rumania and Jugoslavia.

SHIPPERS WANT NO CLOSING OF CAPE COD CANAL

(Continued from Page 1)

closing the canal to traffic for any extended period. He said that the canal should be made a minimum of 30 feet deep at mean low water and at least 300 feet wide at the surface and 200 feet wide at the bottom. He cited figures showing the heavy growth of commerce through the canal in recent years, which is probably the greatest growth of any inland waterway in the country.

Importance of immediate improvements, said Mr. Davis, is found in the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on railroad freight rates between New England points and New York, increasing almost double the transportation costs of New England industries, and forcing it more and more to water transportation. A large inland water transportation company, he said, is seeking bulk cargoes from Boston to Buffalo by way of the Cape Cod Canal, Long Island Sound, the Hudson River and the Erie Canal, but before it could be brought about, the canal must be widened and deepened.

Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, president of the Eastern Steamship Company, said his organization handled 250,000 passengers and 400,000 tons of freight annually through the canal. He said that a waterway from 800 to 1000 feet wide to handle growing traffic might properly be requested from Congress. He said his company had spent $250,000 thus far in repairs to their ships as a result of grounding in or near the canal, stressing the need of better accommodations and other improvements.

Any lengthy closing of the canal to traffic, he said, would result in a serious loss of business and of passenger patronage. The company is about to sign contracts for construction of three new boats, involving several millions of dollars.

George Hawley, president of C. H. Spray & Son, Inc., operators of the American Republics Line between South America and Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and a large fleet of colliers, said that New England should not be modest in requesting federal appropriation for the improvements to the canal. The work should be done now and should be done right, he said, not only for present needs of shipping but for future expansion of commerce.

He recommended a wide basin in the middle of the canal to eliminate the present one-way traffic plan and also accommodation at the end of the canal for the safe mooring of vessels awaiting their turn to go through.

Representatives from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts said that the New England states pay $600,000,000 a year in transportation costs and that any movement to help produce such a bill was highly desirable. Several witnesses said that the canal should be wide enough for two-way traffic, and many urged action to slacken the swift current in the canal. Opposition was voiced to building locks at the canal on the grounds of expense, delaying traffic, and possibility of the still-water in the lock freezing in the winter.

Representatives from the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce said that the Cape wants an overhead bridge or an underpass to permit uninterrupted vehicle traffic across the canal, which is now seriously delayed with the opening of the drawbridges. It was also brought out that the Cape wants a dock or a port at or near the canal to permit their shipping cranberries, fish and other Cape products to the New York market.

Gehlbach Far Ahead in 6000-Mile Derby

CHICAGO (AP) — The surviving planes in the All-American air derby on Aug. 1 headed toward Detroit—and home.

Lee Gehlbach, the Little Rock, Ark., entrant in the 6000-mile derby, still was three and a half hours ahead of second-place Lowell Bayles of Springfield, Mass.

Bayles led into Chicago from Lincoln, Neb., with a flying time of 3:38:30. But he cut only 10 minutes off the elapsed time lead held by Gehlbach, second in the Windy City dash. Of the 20 starters, only 10 planes were left in the final lap.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT LAUDED BY STONE

Getting Adequate Information to Farmer Called Big Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va. — Coöperatives in order to be successful must not organize with the idea of fixing price and compelling the manufacturer to pay that price or go without the commodity, James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told more than 1000 Virginia planters at the Institute of Rural Affairs meeting at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Instead they should endeavor to treat manufacturers as fairly as their own members, and should be organized in such a way as to concentrate selling power to enable them to compete equally with buying power as represented by large corporations. Coöperatives, he said must be a bargaining organization to obtain a fair price over a period of years."

Speaking of the Agricultural Marketing Act under which the Federal Farm Board is organized, Mr. Stone referred to that legislation as the best ever enacted by Congress. It does not do any more for agriculture, he said, than the Federal Government has been doing for years for industrialists and more recently for labor.

The most difficult problem the Farm Board has to face, Mr. Stone explained, is the getting of direct information to the individual farmer in order for him to follow sane business methods in the planning of his production. There are worlds of people who do not want the Farm Board to succeed, but Mr. Stone insisted that coöperative marketing is fundamentally and economically sound, the main question being to get adequate information to the farmer.

He detailed the set-up of national selling organizations in wheat, live stock, cotton, wool and mohair. Forming such national coöperatives was done as a sound business policy. He frankly admitted the board has made mistakes, and he expected that it would continue making mistakes as long as it attempted to do anything at all for the farmer. He showed the large amount of progress already made by the board in a period of a year. He cited the work of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation which, after a year's existence, is now selling one out of every three cars of wheat sold in Kansas City. This coöperative will handle 300,000,000 bushels this year, he said.

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, of North Carolina State College, showed that tobacco growers as a class are poorer than the average farmer, that he has a lower standard of living, that he is a cash crop farmer, that he is dissatisfied with his present conditions, and that he has tried coöperatives recently and it has failed. Therefore he is perplexed.

The farmer, he said, must make himself more independent by changing his agricultural system. He must grow more home supplies so as not to be dependent upon one crop for his cash income.

Treaty Raises Rank of British Official

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Drummond Shiels, Colonial Undersecretary, in the debate on the Irak treaty in the House of Commons, July 31, said that the British High Commissioner under this arrangement becomes an Ambassador with precedence over representatives of other powers in Bagdad.

It wasn't contemplated, he said, that British forces would intervene in case of tribal raids from outside the borders of Irak. He was satisfied that the Government of Irak fully intended to give liberal treatment to its minority peoples, and that full opportunity would be afforded them to preserve their own language and culture.

Dr. Shiels added that the treaty had only been rendered possible by transformation in conditions in Irak effected under King Feisul. In nine short years King Feisul had made a nation, he said.

Noted British Law Men for Bar Parley

LONDON (AP)—The United States and Canada will welcome some of the leading lights of the English bench and bar during the middle of August. More than 200 men of the law of England, Scotland, Ireland and France are sailing for America.

The principal object of their journey is to attend the annual conventions of the Canadian bar and of the American bar, the first at Toronto commencing on Aug. 14, and the second at Chicago.

Viscount Dunedin, who presides over the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council when appeals from Canada are being heard, heads the party.

Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Reform Commission, will make the trip also.

Sir William Jowitt, Attorney General since the advent of the Labor Government, is also going. Sir William's sudden conversion from Liberalism to Labor a year ago aroused lively comment. He was elected Liberal member for Preston on May 30 and a week later entered the Labor Cabinet.

Portugal's Cabinet Unfolds New Régime

LISBON (AP)—Seven hundred and fifty civilian governors and chairmen of city councils of Portugal on July 30 gathered with Col. Antonio Matheus, Minister of the Interior, to hear the Government unfold its projected constitutional reforms.

Gen. Domingos de Oliveira, Premier, said that the new Government organization would be based upon universal suffrage excepting where elections were not held on a party ticket but from corporations whose candidates were chosen.

The Minister of Finance described the future parliament, which he said would have the legislative power but that the prerogative to appoint and dismiss ministers would be vested in the President of the Republic, to whom the Cabinet would be responsible for its acts. Under the plans every Portuguese 21 years old may join the National Union, from which will be elected the members of Parliament. Old parties, who voiced opposition to the government plan, would be ineligible to seats in the new house.

No date was fixed for legislative elections, nor did a manifesto issued on July 30 make mention of a Senate, but pointed out that considerable time might elapse before the funda mentals of the Constitution could be understood throughout the country. The new Constitution will uphold the separation of church and state and define Portugal's colonial powers. It also affirms the Government's adherence to the British alliance.

Low Price Expected to Ease Grain Crisis

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP) — Rock-bottom grain prices have brought hope of salvation from an impending grain-storage crisis in Canada.

Stores are piled higher in grain bins than they were a year ago, and a far greater crop is in the offing, but grain men believe wheat prices, lowest in 17 years, may prod overseas buyers into action.

Unless greater export demand comes soon, and is sustained, repetition of last year's grain tie-up in the West is threatened. Lakehead elevators are filled to almost the same level as a year ago. Last fall both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways put into effect an embargo against grain movement to packed Lakehead bins.

Today the best cash wheat is selling for less than 90 cents per bushel. However, not only the wheat yield, forecast as some 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year, is causing the storage worry. Barley and oats crops are expected to be much larger than in 1929. Rye and barley stocks at the head of the lakes are more than three times as large as 12 months ago.

Shippers Plan Halt in Trade Decline

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Shippers engaged in intercoastal trade will meet here in the near future for a "friendly conference" with T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in an effort to eliminate a decrease in their commerce.

Mr. O'Connor said he suggested this move to the board because he felt that this important arm of the merchant marine and national defense should be established on a firm foundation.

Nineteen domestic lines are now engaged in intercoastal shipping. Two of the lines have suggested that each of the lines withdraw some of its vessels, so that the rest could operate at a profit on the cargoes that are available. Other lines have opposed the suggestion and it is hoped that some agreement will be reached at the conference.

Commons Censures Laborite Member

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Agriculture, in the House of Commons July 31 presented a Government bill to enable schemes to be made for regulating the marketing of farm products.

The House then passed to consideration of the speech made at Manchester July 26 by Elijah Sandham, Member of Parliament for Kirkdale, which has attracted attention here out of all proportion to any weight in the community carried by this member of the Extreme Labor Left Wing. In this speech Mr. Sandham brought general charges of corruption and intemperance against members of the House of Commons.

The Committee of Privileges, including leaders of all political parties, has found these charges too vague to be worthy of investigation and the House of Commons July 31, after affording Mr. Sandham the opportunity, which he declined to take, of rendering them specific, passed by 304 to 13 a vote of censure upon him. The rare spectacle was then witnessed of the Speaker donning the black cap and gravely admonishing this member of Parliament for "breach of privilege and gross libel upon this House."

Coal Oil Lamp and Gas Jet Give Way in United States to Electric Switch

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Coal oil lamps, gas jets, and other comparatively crude methods of lighting are rapidly disappearing in the United States—although they still provide illumination for 32 per cent of the population—according to a report of the Department of Commerce. Enough electric energy was generated in this country last year, it discloses, to maintain a string of lamps five inches apart from the earth to the sun.

Nearly 20,000,000 households are now using electricity for lighting and labor saving devices. Citing statistics of the National Electric Light Association, the statement shows an increase of 850,000 new customers in 1929, which brings the total to 24,050,000 consumers, with the great majority using light for households.

With an increase of 16 per cent in household consumption last year, 68 per cent of the population of the United States now lives in electrically equipped homes, the report continues. During the past seven years, 9,600,000 homes have been connected for the first time to receive electric service.

Last year's total output of electricity in the United States amounted to 97,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, according to the report, or an estimated increase of 9,000,000,000 kilowatt hours over 1928.

More than 620,000 farms are now electrified, since 250,000 have been connected for service in the last three years, the report adds. Industry has been electrified to the extent of 75 per cent, or five horsepower for every wage earner compared with 66 per cent for German factories and 48 for English plants.

Rapidly increasing demands for electric current have caused the industry to construct nearly 50,000 miles of transmission lines designed to carry more than 22,000 volts during the last seven years. In this period the output of energy has been doubled and the number of customers increased by 11,000,000.

Electrification of railroads—with a value of plant and equipment totaling $11,000,000,000 at the end of 1929—has advanced to a point where its investment is surpassed only by agriculture, steam railroads, and the oil-producing and refining industry, the report declares.

Development of steam turbines and high-pressure boilers has reduced the average consumption of coal in the production of electrical energy from 3.2 pounds per kilowatt-hour in 1919 to 1.65 pounds in 1929, the report declares, and only about 36 per cent of the electricity generated in the United States is produced with water power.

Mr. Duck and His Relatives Drop In for a Late Supper

WHERE THE QUACKERS HAVE TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO STEP ON A PICKEREL

The glow of a crimson sunset floods the western sky and turns the lagoon into a placid mirror, scratched by thin stalks of wild rice and water reeds. Out across the flats a splatter of specks appears above the horizon. Swiftly expanding as it drews nearer, it resolves itself into a flock of wild ducks, which hurtles toward the pond, only to swerve away at the moment of alighting. A swift circle, military in its precision, and they are back again, this time to settle with a long "swoosh." Then the mirror is broken up with eddies and swirls, the stillness is dissipated by a community of quacks and splashes. Yet, in the colorfully confident activity of the feeding flock, in the animated silhouettes against the silver sheen of water, there seems an all-persuasive tranquillity—somehow, all things seem right and orderly—when the wild ducks feed.

LOAN CONCERNS SEEK POWER TO ACT AS BANKERS

Babson Institute Head Urges Buying From and Selling to Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Enactment of legislation to permit building and loan associations to give their 12,000,000 members complete banking service, as well as to act as trustees of small estates, was urged by speakers at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the United States Building & Loan League here.

Charles E. Winkler of New York City, an executive of the Serial Building, Loan & Savings Institution, held that building and loan associations should be allowed to handle checking accounts, travelers' checks, letters of credit, collateral loans other than mortgage loans, and to give other services for which their customers must now go elsewhere.

"We handle the savings of 12,000,000 people at present," said Mr. Winkler, "but under present laws we are not permitted to as much as rent these customers a safety deposit box in which to keep their certificates or shares. We have vacation club members and help them save for trips to Europe and when they are ready to go we cannot supply them with travelers' checks. Why should we in the building and loan business be compelled to send our members into a competitor's offices for services that we could easily furnish?"

At present, building and loan associations are not permitted in any state to act as trustees, guardians, and so on, it was said.

Arthur G. Patterson, Walton, N. Y., declared that directors and trustees of building and loan associations, coöperative banks and homesteads, all operating under the building and loan plan, are particularly fitted to handle estates because of their training in dealing with carefully selected securities and because being in mutual organizations, they are not dependent on the profits of the institutions for their livelihood.

Mr. Patterson said that such mutual trusts should be separate departments of the mutual associations or mutual banks and that beneficiaries should have a voice in the general management of the trusts, with the general rules applicable to assuming trust responsibility and administering trust estates by banks and trust companies being applicable to these proposed organizations.

In discussing means of overcoming business depression, James M. Mathews, director of distribution of the Babson Institute, said that the way out lies in selling surplus commodities to Europe and in buying more from there. The problem before the United States at this time, he said, is of international scope. Instead of lending money to European countries with the hope that they will use it to purchase American commodities, he said, "goods must be paid for with goods, not loans."

"Now that we are the greatest creditor nation on earth, we are following the same policies of trade restriction today that have been used for the past 100 years when we were a debtor nation and we wonder why we feel badly. If we do not capture our fair share of the international markets, we are in for years of difficult and unsuccessful business."

DRY ARMY NEEDS TO BE ENLARGED, WOODCOCK SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

mand, and operates in one of the administrative districts. He is to coöperate fully with the administrator of his district, but is to devote himself exclusively to checking the operations of large commercial violators of the law.

Full coöperation with the Coast Guard is to be worked out by the special group heads, Colonel Woodcock continued. The general feeling at the conferences has been one of confidence that by stopping the large movements of liquor, he said, enforcement of prohibition will be measurably lightened.

How Agents Will Be Trained

Outlining in detail the system of education for prohibition agents that is to hold a key position in building up a well-equipped force, Colonel Woodcock declared that it is his intention to obtain the services of two or more outstanding teachers of pedagogy to "teach the art of teaching" to the 24 special agents who are to act as traveling instructors for the agents. The National Education Association, he said, is to coöperate in obtaining the required teachers.

After the 24 special agents have been trained in a course at Washington starting Sept. 1, he added, they are to travel over the United States, and hold classes for prohibition agents at principal cities. The courses are to last two weeks. The schedule as given out by Colonel Woodcock opens on Oct. 6 with simultaneous classes in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Texas, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Denver and Los Angeles.

The instructors are to travel in pairs, and will be given a week between each set of classes for traveling and correcting the papers of the previous class. After finishing in one set of cities the 12 pairs of instructors will move on to 12 other cities and in this way cover the entire nation.

Colonel Woodcock announced that his first trip of inspection is to start about Sept. 1, and will comprise Ohio, Michigan and Indiana or the sixth prohibition district. Other trips are planned whereby he may visit all the districts and study the prohibition situation as a whole, Colonel Woodcock concluded.

Plan to Push Tax Agreement in Paris

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—American and French experts have resumed negotiations on the final phases of the agreement looking to solution of the long-pending double taxation issue. Ellsworth C. Alvord, treasury agent, has returned to Paris to take up the minor adjustments suggested by Washington in the agreement previously reached.

The negotiations have been under way since May. The authorities expect speedy completion of the current conferences. This agreement will make the United States the first nation to settle this vexatious French problem. Other countries are still negotiating.

The French law taxes not only American subsidiaries in France, but the profits sent home to the company in America. The law has never actually been enforced, but it afforded a club which the French could wield over foreign concerns. American experts declare that the French have coöperated heartily in settling the differences.

DAVISON HOPS OFF ON INSPECTION TOUR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, took off from Bolling Field here on July 30 on the start of a 10,000-mile inspection tour of Army Air Corps centers. The flight is to be made in the army's latest and fastest transport plane, which has a speed of about 145 miles an hour, and a cruising radius of about 700 miles.

The party planned to make its first stop at Montgomery, Alabama, to inspect the new tactical school at Maxwell Field, then to proceed to Galveston to confer with officials on details for a new home for the third attack group. Other points to be visited include San Antonio, San Diego, Riverside, San Francisco, Seattle, Nogales, Tulsa, St. Louis, Dayton, Buffalo and New York City.

SPAIN ENFORCES CENSORSHIP

MADRID (AP)—The Government on Aug. 1 ordered the police to confiscate editions of the newspaper Heraldo de Madrid and fined the papeh 1000 pesetas (about $120) because it published an interview with the Cuban Ambassador, Garcia Kohly, without first submitting the story to the censor. The interview was regarded as friendly to the Ambassador, but the authorities maintained that the censor must pass upon such articles.

LEAGUE CONFERENCE ON DRUGS POSTPONED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — Correspondence issued, July 31, by the League of Nations Secretariat concerning a conference of representatives of drug manufacturing countries with a view to limitation of manufacture intimates that the conference will not be held during the latter part of August as had been generally anticipated.

The British Government offered at the May meeting of the Council to undertake to convene it about the end of July. In a letter dated July 9, addressed to the Secretary-General of the League, Arthur Henderson, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, states that it is impossible to summon a conference for that date, and his Government is not at present in a position to suggest a suitable date.

West Indian Sugar Reassured of Favor

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A reasurring indication that the British Government is likely after all to continue its existing preference tariff in favor of West Indian sugar for at least two years, is contained in a statement by Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary.

Lord Passfield, replying for the Government in the debate in the House of Lords July 30, said he could not hold out any hope that West Indian planters and their friends would be able to induce Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to say he would never touch the sugar duty but that Mr. Snowden had gone pretty far in attempting to reassure the West Indies by saying that unless the duty was removed, preference would not be removed.

Sugar duty yielded £12,000,000 last year. Prospects of there being £12,000,000 to spare in the next budget didn't appear at all good, so he did not assume it likely that the sugar duty is going to be abolished in the next budget or for that matter in budgets after that.

AMERICAN TRADE HIT BY TARIFFS IN AUSTRALIA

Canadian and United States Lumbermen Affected by Softwoods Duties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — United States and Canadian lumbermen are particularly affected by recent alterations in the Australian tariff, which makes the fourth tariff change within seven months.

The latest schedule alters the import duty on 135 tariff items, comprising thousands of commodities. There has been an all-round increase in the rates of most classes of lumber imported by Australia from North America, particularly in the smaller sizes, with the object of assisting the languishing milling industry. Canadian red cedar, which hitherto has enjoyed a slight preference, has been placed on the same footing as American redwood.

Australia has very few indigenous softwoods, though her hardwoods are unrivaled, and this means she has to import enormous quantities of redwood and Oregon pine. The new duties will diminish the demand for these timbers for floorings and linings of houses.

American chassis are also affected by the last tariff change. The definition of the term is altered to exclude many more accessories and fittings, such as instrument boards, radiator shells, high tension coils, king pins and tie rods.

- For the BLONDE or with gray hair—"Symphonie" overcomes that all-too-neutral look, enriches the tone of your skin, brings it warmth and loveliness.
- And if you're "MEDIUM" you'll admit that you need a distinguishing touch! "Symphonie" gives it—the blush of pearl and rose against brown hair is charming.
- With AUBURN HAIR one usually finds a fair skin and partiality to tones of brown in dress. Of all types—"Symphonie" was made for you—its creamy tint lights the burnished copper of your hair.
- And DEEP BRUNETTES find "Symphonie" most exquisite. The usual shades of powder form too great a contrast. But here's a tone that's rich and mellow . . . and surpassingly beautiful.

"SYMPHONIE"

That perfect powder-shade you couldn't buy . . . nor blend yourself . . . but always hoped to find! Here it is, triumphant, waiting for your test!

TODAY your face powder is just as fashion-important as your frock! The new clothes demand a new complexion and Armand has created a rare, subtle powder-shade that brings you entrancing fairness for today's more feminine mode.

You'll never know how lovely you really *can* look until you try "Symphonie" . . . the new Armand Powder. It's the greatest cosmetic development since the coming of cold cream powder itself.

"Symphonie" has a secret tint, blended to the exquisite flesh-tones found in Old-World paintings. All women, fundamentally, possess these same translucent tints, but most face powders change or obscure them hopelessly. "Symphonie" complements these basic tones in color, so that *you*, whether blonde or brunette, have only to apply this powder to see your skin made glorious.

"Symphonie" shade is found only in Armand "Symphonie" Powder and the rich consistency of this particular blend furthers the effect of the magic new shade. Follow directions for applying, as given in the Armand "Little Hat Box," and be rewarded with a loveliness that is quick to come and not soon to go!

"With the new clothes . . . the new complexion." This billowy cotton gown by Best & Co., complexion by Armand, compliments by everybody!

Armand "Symphonie" Powder (or your choice of standard tints), $1 the box. Zanzibar tone in Armand rouge and lipstick is the perfect complement to "Symphonie."

ARMAND
"SYMPHONIE" POWDER
With entrancing fineness of texture

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PLAN IS AGREED ON FOR PEACE IN BUILDING TRADES

A. F. of L. and Employers to Establish National Arbitral Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The executive committees of the National Association of Building Trade Employers and the Building Trades Division of the A. F. of L. have just agreed upon a plan of establishing a national board of trade claims for elimination of jurisdictional labor disputes.

The pact was signed immediately by the representatives of the Employers' Association, but signatures of the labor committee will not be attached until the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in Boston in October.

The board to be established is to comprise the entire membership of the executive council of the building trades division of the American Federation of Labor, numbering eight, and an equal representation of members of the employers' association.

Four meetings of the board are to be held yearly, with the January session to be designated as the annual meeting of the board and the remaining three quarterly conferences.

The procedure of the trade claims board will be to hear only petitions of international labor unions, it being stipulated in the agreement that local and sectional arguments must be presented to the international officers for their decision on referring the matter in dispute to the board.

In event of a case of arbitration, the international unions involved shall each appoint their respective arbitrators with the two groups selecting the umpire. Should they fail to select an umpire, selection is to be made from three names to be submitted by the board. The findings of the arbitrators are to be reported back to the Trade Claims Board, which, under the plan disclosed, will designate the findings as effective immediately.

In event of an international labor union failing to comply with orders of the board, provisions are made for the assessment of a penalty, the amount to be determined by the Building Trades Division members of the board. Should it involve an employer of labor, the penalty to be assessed is to be determined by the employers' group.

Oscar W. Rosenthal, of Chicago, president of the Builders' Association of Chicago, commenting on the plan, said that the agreement means an end to jurisdictional labor disputes, inasmuch as strikes are absolutely forbidden, and all matter left to arbitration.

TOLERANT STAND TOWARD SOVIET PROGRAM URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

a few momentary profits, if they thought the prosperity of Russia would mean their own ultimate doom?"

Mr. Lee sees in the Russian system an experiment which challenges the whole social order, but to him that is sufficient reason for encouraging their system. With implicit confidence in our own system, he believes that to encourage Communism will be the quickest means of modifying it.

"I for one," he said, "am not afraid to meet that challenge. I believe the American system, placing emphasis upon the stimulation of the individual, and giving him the largest incentive for development for his own sake and for the sake of society, is a sound theory.

"I believe that in the long run the Bolshevists will adopt far more of our methods than we will ever adopt of theirs. There can be no embargo on ideas, and sooner or later the Russians are just as certain to find out the efficiency of many of their methods as compared to ours as we are certain to find out which of their methods are efficient and which are not."

Mr. Cooper also sees in Communism a challenge to the capitalistic system which should be met not by opposition but on the basis of merit. "It is of the greatest importance," he said, "not only to the people of Russia, but to the people of the outside world as well, that this great experiment shall be made with the least hindrance and with all possible speed."

To Modify Within

Believing firmly that whatever modifications made in the Soviet plan will be made from within and not because of outside pressure, Colonel Cooper said, "all hopes that may be held that the time will come when Russia will go back 100 per cent to capitalism as we know it, are hopes without foundation. They have chosen their course and do not believe that any pressure brought to turn them from it will be of the slightest avail.

"The United States is developing its natural resources under the private ownership plan and will continue to do so. Russia is developing its natural resources under the communistic or state ownership plan and will continue to do so until its leaders learn from experience that they must change. The future economic history of the world largely depends on the outcome of this unavoidable competition.

"The question then is, should we in the United States express our confidence in our plan by saying to Russia, 'We accept your challenge, and if permitted we will help you in your experiment in every reasonable way,' or should we say in effect: 'We fear this competition, and we will do all we can to hinder you'?"

Harold Kellock of the Soviet Information Bureau explained to the conference that the much-talked-of Soviet "five-year plan," is not intended, nor will it, make Russia economically independent of the United States. "The fears of those who state that when the plan is fulfilled the Soviet Union will absorb all the foreign markets of the United States, are ungrounded," he said.

Five-Year Plan Only Start

"The five-year plan," he continued, "is merely an economic beginning for the Soviet Union. It will not make the country self sufficient—every economist knows that only a very backward country with primitive needs can be that, and at the end of five years the Soviet Union will be all the more dependent on the processes of international trade, its per capita wealth will be doubled and its per capita needs greatly increased."

Paul Scheffer, Washington correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, formerly Moscow correspondent for the same journal, speaking on the internal relations of Russia as he witnessed them, took a different point of view.

While pointing out that the Western and the civilized world as a whole is living mainly in and for the present, whereas the Soviet State is living for an abstract future, he said, "Russia is represented to the world by those in power, under the aspect of those ideals, by speeches, literature and all other kinds of propaganda. It is useful to remember that while this group has a monopoly of speech, there is an immense Russia which is silent.

"Nobody can understand the present trend of affairs in Soviet Russia without first realizing that this abstract ideal of the Soviet State has been something very real in Russia during the 13 years since the beginning of the revolution, and that at present it motivates more strongly than ever all actions of the Government in their efforts to make the whole nation Communist.

Doesn't Mind Losses

"The Soviet Government, while pushing the country along relentlessly on this path toward Communism and against bourgeois traditions, does not mind the material losses which it inflicts upon itself by its recklessness, which it has shown in the last two years, even against that part of the peasants who were economically independent and in consequence were denounced as capitalists.

"All these varied methods of forcing a nation of 156,000,000 people into one fixed mode of life and thought would be impossible without physical force, without an enormous apparatus of police supervision. The consequence is that Russia is veiled in an immense cloud of suspicion of everybody against everybody else. This atmosphere is the true outcome of the ideals so relentlessly pursued by the group of men dominant in Russia."

Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation, opened the round table conferences on the political aspects of aerial navigation with an account of the development of commercial airways since the inception of the first line in 1919, stressing the fact that the tendency toward government subsidy has increased in practically every country in spite of an original intention to decrease it.

C. De Lisle Burns, professor of civilization at the University of Glasgow, opened his round-table on "an analysis of western civilization" with the explanation that the problem he wishes to discuss is not how to obtain peace or friendship between the East and West, but why we wish it and what we are going to do after we get it. "Civilization," he said, "is the desire of the people."

Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard announced that the treatment of "recent economic changes in Europe" in his round-table would be divided under the following topics: the monetary stabilization of Europe; measure of economic changes; the downward movement of prices; the old and new industries of Europe; power development in Europe; the iron and steel industries of Europe; American participation in European economic life, and unemployment in Europe.

Summary of State Motor Vehicle Regulations

STATES	DRIVING SPEEDS in miles per hour: Maximum	Residence dist.	Business dist.	Curves and intersections	LICENSE REQUIREMENTS: Driver's	For non-residents: A	B	Minimum age	DRIVING TECHNICALITIES: No passing* on hill or curves	Coasting in neutral prohibited	Unlawful to park on big'w'y	Passing street car prohibited: On left	When taking or disc. pass.	Must use hand signals	Full stop at R. R.	Must dim headlights	Spotlights permitted	INCIDENTAL REQUIREMENTS: Report accident: Person. injury	Prop'y dam'ge	Stickers permitted	Unlawful throw out cigarettes
ALABAMA	45	20	20	15	No	No	No	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	*Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
ARIZONA	35	15	10	.....	Yes	No	No	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes
ARKANSAS	35	20	15-20	15	No	No	No	.....	Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[a]	No	.....
CALIFORNIA	0	20	15	15	Yes	No	Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	No	No	*Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
COLORADO	35	20	15	.....	No	No	No	15	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
CONNECTICUT	*	.....	.....	.....	Yes	No	Yes	16	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	*Yes	Yes	Yes[a]	No	No
DELAWARE	35	25	.....	.....	Yes	No	No	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	30	22	22	.....	Yes	No	*Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
FLORIDA	*	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	.....	Yes	No	Yes	a	a	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
GEORGIA	40	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	16	Yes	No	No	Yes	*Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
IDAHO	35	20	15	15	No	No	No	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
ILLINOIS	45	20	15	12	No	No	No	15	.....	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	.....
INDIANA	*	30	20	.....	Yes	No	No	16	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
IOWA	*	25	15	.....	No	No	No	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS	*	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	No
KENTUCKY	40	20	15	.....	No	No	No	16	.....	.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	*Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
LOUISIANA	45	20	20	15	No	No	No	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MAINE	*	25	25	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	*Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	No
MARYLAND	40	25	20	12	Yes	No	*Yes	16	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
MASSACHUSETTS	20	12	12	8	Yes	No	*Yes	16	Yes	.....	.....	a	a	Yes	.....	No	*Yes	Yes	No	.....	.....
MICHIGAN	*	20	15	.....	Yes	No	No	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
MINNESOTA	45	*20	15	15	No	No	No	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	*Yes	No	*Yes	No	No	No	.....
MISSISSIPPI	30	15	15	10	No	No	No	.....	No	No	*No	a	a	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
MISSOURI	25	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	aYes	No	No	.....	.....
MONTANA	*	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	.....	No	.....	.....	No	*Yes	Yes	No	Yes	.....	No	No	.....	.....
NEBRASKA	45	.....	.....	.....	Yes	No	No	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	*Yes	No	No	.....	No
NEVADA	50	20-25	.....	.....	No	No	No	15	No	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
NEW HAMPSHIRE	35	20	20	15	Yes	Nc	Yes	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	.....
NEW JERSEY	40	20	20	15	Yes	No	No	17	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	*Yes	Yes	Yes	No	.....
NEW MEXICO	45	25	20	15	No	No	No	.....	Yes	Yes	*Yes	.....	.....	Yes	*Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....
NEW YORK	30	20	20	.....	Yes	Nc	*Yes	16	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	*Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
NORTH CAROLINA	35	20	15-	.....	No	No	No	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	.....
NORTH DAKOTA	35	20	15-20	15	No	No	No	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	*Yes	No	Yes	Yes	!Yes	!Yes[b]	No
OHIO	45	35	20	.....	No	Nc	No	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
OKLAHOMA	45	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	.....	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	No	!No	!No	.....	.....
OREGON	35	20	20	15	Yes	No	No	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	No	*Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
PENNSYLVANIA	40	20	20	20	Yes	No	No	16	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes[a]	No	.....
RHODE ISLAND	35	20	20	.....	Yes	No	*Yes	16	.....	.....	No	No	Yes	.....	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes[a]	Yes	.....
SOUTH CAROLINA	*	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	12	No	No	Yes	aYes	aYes	No	No	No	*Yes	No	No	.....	.....
SOUTH DAKOTA	40	20	15	15	No	No	No	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	a	Yes	*Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
TENNESSEE	*	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	bYes	No	No	Yes	.....
TEXAS	45	20	20	.....	No	No	No	.....	No	No	*Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
UTAH	50	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	16	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
VERMONT	*	.....	.....	.....	Yes	No	*Yes	16	Yes	No	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
VIRGINIA	45	25	15	25	No	No	No	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes[a]	No	No
WASHINGTON	40	25	25	15	Yes	No	No	15	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WEST VIRGINIA	35	25	15	.....	Yes	No	No	14	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
WISCONSIN	*	20	15	.....	Yes	No	No	16	Yes	No	*No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	.....
WYOMING	*	20	15	.....	No	No	No	15	No	No	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

*Reasonable and proper

A-To drive own cars B-To drive cars registered in state visited. *Reciprocal privileges granted certain states

*Where view ahead is obstructed

*Must leave 15-ft. clearance for passing

a-City ordinances

*Unless at safety zone

*Where official stop sign is erected

*On wet pavement

*Restricted a-Not in cities b-Must be extinguished when approaching vehicle is in sight

!When accident occurs in town !Cities require report *When damage is over $10.00 *Damage over $25.00 !Damage over $50.00 *Damage over $100.00

*In forest areas only

CHART TO BE USED BY AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

If an automobile operator started out to obey the letter of the law regarding speed while visiting every state in the United States, he would go not faster than 45 miles an hour in Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, and in varying degrees slow down through other states until he reached Massachusetts, where legally he would have to mope along at 20 miles an hour. This information, with other state motor vehicle regulations covering the whole country, has been prepared by the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau of Street Traffic Research at Harvard University for the American Automobile Association's use in its system of touring bureaus. The chart gives the varying driving speeds permitted by law in different states and through residential districts, business districts and around curves; it contains a list of license requirements, a survey of driving technicalities and such incidental requirements as the reporting of accidents, use of stickers, and the throwing out of cigarettes.

Slovak Leader Fails to Obtain Release

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak supreme law court, meeting at Brno, July 31, dismissed the appeal of Dr. Bela Tuka, former Slovak deputy and university professor who was sentenced some months ago to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of treason against the Czechoslovak state. The sentence of five years passed upon one of his confederates, Lieutenant Snatzky, was also confirmed.

Tuka formerly was one of the heads of the Slovak People's Party and editor of the official political daily of his party. Under the Austro-Hungarian Empire he was professor of the University of Bratislava, a town now in Czechoslovakia. In 1928 he inaugurated a campaign for separating Slovakia from the Czechoslovak state which his enemies alleged was financed from Budapest, though part of the funds, at any rate, seem to have been supplied by Slovaks in the United States.

The basis of Tuka's separatist plea was that the Slovaks only joined the Czechs for 10 years in the first instance, after which, that is in 1928, they had the right to reconsider their decision. After a trial lasting two months he and Snatzky were found guilty in October, 1929, while a third accused, Alexander Mack, was acquitted.

BRAZIL RAILROAD FOR LEASE

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The newspaper Diario da Tarde at Curityba reported July 31 that President-elect Prestes is negotiating with European bankers for the leasing of the Sorocabana Railway operating in the interior ofthe State of Sao Paulo. If the negotiations are successful, the newspaper reported, the State of Sao Paulo will receive about $200,000,000 for the lease.

R-100 MOORED IN CANADA ON RECORD TRIP

(Continued from Page 1)

on its course. The glumness that had settled over the eager band of reporters was soon dispelled, however, when another wireless from the ship reported: "We have completed tip repairs to fin, making 20 knots."

At 4:50 p. m. E. S. T. the position was 18 miles northeast of Quebec. Word came: "Stand by to land me as soon as I arrive." Calculations now placed the great moment as around midnight. For five long hours there was silence, broken at 10 o'clock by a message from Canadian Government sources reporting the R-100 only 90 miles from Montreal, but standing by, and time of arrival uncertain on account of local thunderstorms and disturbances in the St. Lawrence Valley.

Although this last delay put an end to the hope of interviewing the officers and passengers that night, no one would risk the chance of not being in at the finish by retiring to the Canadian National cars provided for him. At 1 o'clock came final word that the R-100 would "dock" at daylight.

Outside the airport the citizens of Montreal and the surrounding towns had begun during the early afternoon to pack the roads with cars and pedestrians. A little country fair in the village of St. Hubert did a thriving business, as did also soft drink and "hot dog" stands. Within the wire-fenced inclosure airplanes rose and settled with vibrant roar, and when the blue day jaded to darkness searchlights on the hangars flickered and the tall mooring mast gleamed with lights.

All Night Vigil

While hundreds held all night vigil along the highways, back in the city of Montreal, seven miles distant, more than 2000 men and women thronged the lofty wooded brow of Mount Royal, watching for the coming of the ship as three centuries ago the red men perhaps waited for the coming of Champlain.

Among those who were on hand to greet Captain Booth was Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, who had flown up from Boston that morning in three hours' time; Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, United States Navy, official representative of Washington. Major Willis Hale and three other officers of the United States Air Force, who flew in from Lakehurst, N. J., in a Ford tri-motor.

British Gratified at Fine Showing of Big Dirigible

LONDON (AP)—Gratification of the British public that the dirigible R-100 made the swiftest transatlantic cross-ing yet achieved by lighter-than-air craft finds expression in the press.

The newspapers recall that the British dirigible R-34 made history 11 years ago by the first airship crossing of the Atlantic, but at the same time admit that perfection has not yet been reached in this branch of aerial travel.

The Daily Telegraph asserts that the R-100 and R-101 are the swiftest and strongest airships in existence, although far from finality.

The Express contends that the flight should prove of lasting value in showing Canadians that the British at home are still capable of energetic action.

None of the commentators recalled the critical comments of a year ago—that both the R-100 and R-101 were too slow and lacked sufficient lift to be of commercial value, and that the designer himself, Sir C. Denistoun Burney, was one of the severest critics.

Log of British Airship Shows New Speed Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The log of the R-100 on its transatlantic trip is as follows, all times being Eastern Stardard:

Monday.

9:45 p. m.—Left home base, Cardington, Eng.

Tuesday.

9 a. m.—Thirty miles at sea, off coast of Northwest Ireland

7 p. m.—473 miles west of Ireland.

Wednesday.

2:15 a. m.—About 900 miles west of Ireland, nearly halfway between that country and Newfoundland

9:39 p. m.—Passed Belle Isle, Newfoundland.

Thursday.

1 a. m.—Passed over Anticosti Island at mouth of St. Lawrence River.

12 noon—Passed over Father Point, 175 miles east of Quebec.

5:55 p. m.—Passed over Quebec.

Friday.

1:30 a. m.—Passed over St. Hubert airport.

1:40 a. m.—Circled over Montreal.

4:37 a. m.—Moored to mast at St. Hubert.

The R-100 set a record for westward dirigible crossings of the Atlantic Ocean with its trip from Cardington, Eng., to St. Hubert airport in 78 hours and 51 minutes, mast to mast.

The ZR-3, built in Germany for the United States Navy and later renamed the Los Angeles, crossed in October, 1927, from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, N. J., in 81 hours.

The Graf Zeppelin took 111 hours and 46 minutes for its first crossing from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, in October, 1928, but made its second crossing in 93 hours in 1929.

The R-34, British dirigible, crossed from Scotland to New York in 1919 in 108 hours and 13 minutes.

Eastward ocean flights have been made by the dirigibles in much faster time; the Graf Zeppelin has the best record—55 hours and 24 minutes from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen in August, 1929.

Five Tons of Fuel Aboard as Airship Ends Voyage

ST. HUBERT, Montreal (AP)—The R-100 would have made a far faster trip but unfavorable weather, encountered after it had crossed the ocean, caused a rip in the fabric covering one fin. The damage was slight and was repaired in air, but time lost while the ship was hove to over Quebec prevented a landing before dark last night and so no attempt was made to moor until morning.

There still were five tons of fuel left aboard the R-100 when she hooked onto the mast here.

Major Scott, captain of the first British airship to fly, has developed a new plan for collecting water for ballast while flying.

He had been asked about ballast.

"When we need more water we just collect it on the fly. We did it all the way across.

"We built a sort of little gutter arrangement along the top of the envelope and collected rain water. The enormous bulk of the ship makes it quite easy. Then we piped the water down, strained it and put it into the pipes.

"We managed to get three tons that way. It doesn't cost anything and works perfectly any time it rains—and of course there is always lots of rain around the Atlantic."

America Sends Delegate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the navy's bureau of aeronautics, was on his way from Michigan to Montreal July 31 to greet the R-100 upon her arrival.

Hoover Says Little About His Vacation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The capital is beginning to believe that President Hoover brought with him to the White House an ability to "pack up and go" that he acquired in his world-wide travels.

Two weeks ago a White House statement said that the President would go to Glacier National Park about the middle of August for a stay of two or three weeks. No definite arrangements for the trip to the Northwest or any trip at all have thus far been made, it was said at the White House July 31.

Some around the White House even say that the President is losing interest in the trip the National Park Service is planning for him. Persons who have broached the subject to him in the last few days quote him as saying he has plenty to do in Washington. The secretarial force, however, still believes he will go to Glacier. Meanwhile, the President gets away from his desk for Friday-to-Monday week-ends at his Rapidan camp, taking with him five to 15 guests, some personal friends, and others from whom he wants to learn something about public affairs.

CHASE NATIONAL ACQUIRES LARGE SECURITIES FIRM

Great New York Bank Takes Over Harris, Forbes & Co. in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Subject to legal formalities and approvals," the largest banking institution in the world has acquired control of one of the largest securities distributing houses in this country. The Chase National Bank, with resources of $2,648,958,343, has completed arrangements to take over the Harris, Forbes group of companies, according to an announcement on July 31 in behalf of Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase; Lloyd W. Smith, president of Harris, Forbes & Co., New York, and John R. Macomber, president of Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Boston.

It is assumed in financial circles here that the object of the consolidation was to provide the banking institution with a powerful securities distributing organization. There will be no merger of the actual organizations, however. The Harris, Forbes companies will retain their identities and continue under the same executive managements. Officials of the two firms said that the Chase National Bank and the securities brokers may not even be members of the same syndicates in some instances.

The result of the transaction will be to make the Harris, Forbes interests large stockholders in the Chase National Bank and in the Chase Securities Corporation, its subsidiary, which will hold the controlling interest in the brokerage house. The amount of stock that will be exchanged is not stated, but it is understood no increase in the bank's capital of $148,000,000 will be necessary. In many respects the merger is similar to the plan by which the Chase National Bank became affiliated with the American Express Company last year, each being operated as a separate organization although under one ownership.

MacMARR STORES PROFIT

MacMarr Stores net profit for the six months ended June 30 was approximately $620,000 after depreciation, obsolescence and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 41 cents a share on 772,554 common shares.

Hickey-Freeman and Fashion Park Suits
Marked Down!
Haynes
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
1502 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD

Good News!
Just Arrived
New Model K and Model M
Cine Kodaks
As Easy to Use as a Brownie
Many improvements and lower prices Come in and see them now.
Harvey & Lewis Co.
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Mail Orders Filled Anywhere

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representatives are back from the fashion clinic with a wealth of new style facts indicating the trend for fall and winter 1930 —Always first in fashion.
Cherry & Webb Co.
Lowell, Mass.

Gas Refrigeration Sale!
$10 Down
Puts a Gas Refrigerator in your home.
24 Months
to pay balance.
$15 Allowance
for your old ice chest.
FREE
Vegetable Freshener to each purchaser.
LOWELL GAS LIGHT COMPANY

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A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
FRIDAY
Semi-Annual Sale of
Treadeasy Shoes
for Women
$6.85 pair
Regular Price $8 and $8.50 pr.
Shoe Section Second Floor

The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT Only
LOWELL, MASS.
Lovely Fur Coats
Smartly modern, their long lines and fitted silhouette flatter the feminine figure in a marvelous way, and these smart, modern furs are sold in a modern way, this year in our
Summer Fur Club
Buy your fur coat as you'd buy fine furniture, or an auto, out of income, leave your savings intact and "pay as you go." Furs this year offer simply marvelous values in comparison with previous years. Last year we omitted our August Fur Sale because we did not feel that we could sell Fur Coats as we wish to sell them—with the assurance that the purchaser would obtain a lot of Style, Comfort and Satisfaction for Her investment. This Year, however, conditions are different and we have taken full advantage of this difference and are prepared to offer you
Marvelous Values
See these Lovely Fur Coats. Try them on and we'll explain in detail our Summer Fur Club Plan. (No Down Payment).

ULIANS
326 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
Beginning August 4th
First Fall Showing

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
Corsets, Brassieres, Girdles, Hosiery, Silk Underwear
Ivy Corset Shop
2 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

Some Folks have the idea
that one must be a millionaire to own a Stromberg-Carlson Radio. That is far from the truth—ordinary folks just like you and me, can own them and ENJOY Radio! Come in and see the NEW ones and learn about our very easy terms. No obligation.
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Wedding Invitations and Announcements
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Engraved, Non-Plate or Printed
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Everything for the Auto
Travel in Comfort. Duncan & Goodell's have everything to make driving pleasurable. Visit our Automotive Department.
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38 Mechanic Street, Worcester

The August Furniture Sale Is Now in Progress
It is an excellent time to buy furniture . . . for prices are the lowest in years, and at Denholm's, even at the low prices, you get good furniture . . . furniture you will be glad to put in your home. Our Budget Plan of time payments makes it extremely easy to own good furniture.
Visit our furniture floor and see for yourself what excellent values are offered.
—Fourth Floor
DENHOLM & McKAY CO.
Worcester, Mass.

CAPPER URGES WHEAT BELT TO FOLLOW LEGGE

Have Confidence in Farm Board, Says Kansas Senator, and Hold Grain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Wheat farmers of the United States are advised by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, to have confidence in the judgment of the Federal Farm Board. The views of the Senate's farm bloc leader are given over his signature in the Aug. 2 issue of the Ohio Farmer, a weekly published here by the Capper interests.

The Senator thinks the law of supply and demand may not be operating untrammeled, and that the speculative element in the grain trade may know something about it. At any rate, he says, the world wheat supply cannot be blamed for the present market condition, where wheat is selling at the lowest price in years.

"The wheat farmer will have to set his teeth for a long, hard pull," Mr. Capper declares. "The best thing for the wheat belt to do today is to trust to the judgment of the Farm Board."

This, he said, was the decision he arrived at after his two conferences with Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, who declined to follow the advice of the wheat belt leaders and buy 100,000,000 bushels of the new crop with federal funds.

"Chairman Legge believes," he said, "that for the best interest of the wheat grower it will be better for the growers themselves to hold their wheat off the market and feed it in slowly. A rush of wheat to market at this time, under present conditions, would tend to drive the price down instead of up. It might congest the elevators at the export ports and result in an embargo.

"Slow and more orderly marketing, backed by the positive assurance from Chairman Legge that the nearly 60,000,000 bushels of wheat held by the coöperative marketing agencies sponsored by the board will be withheld from the market, will be more conducive to higher prices by the time the market steadies itself than would a rush of wheat that probably would follow purchases of large quantities of wheat by the board.

"The Government economists in Washington still are puzzled over the downward course of wheat prices. The world supply is not large enough to account for the huge drop. In fact, the world surplus of wheat is 150,000,000 bushels less than it was a year ago. The spring wheat crop is smaller than last year, smaller than the average. The 1930 winter wheat crop will be smaller than last year. The Government's economists believe that the world's surplus of several years past has been consumed.

"Knowing what has been done by the speculative element of the grain trade to hamstring the Federal Farm Board ever since its operations were begun and their efforts to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act, I am not prepared to accept the present market quotations on wheat as an evidence of the untrammeled workings of the law of supply and demand.

"Without undertaking to give advice, it does seem to me that the best move for our wheat growers is to sit tight, feed their wheat into the market slowly, and for the present to coöperate with the Federal Farm Board and the coöperative marketing agencies as far as they possibly can."

Kansas Plans Big Wheat Pool to Give to Chinese

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DODGE CITY, Kan.—A campaign to obtain 10,000,000 bushels of wheat for the Chinese got under way in southwest Kansas on July 31, when farmers, business men and owners of grain elevators agreed to contribute to the pool. The gifts range from 5 to 100 bushels from each individual.

C. C. Isley, a Dodge City grain dealer and wheat grower, is in charge of the campaign. Free transportation to the seaboard is planned through the coöperation of railroads, and it is hoped that ocean transportation will be arranged by the China Famine Relief organization, which will be asked to arrange for distribution of the grain, unless the United States Government agrees to do this.

Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas, said indications that the situation in China would permit this Government to distribute surplus wheat there were encouraging.

DETROIT EMERGES FROM TURMOIL TO CONSTRUCTIVE ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

political opinion one individual or group held toward the other. Though desultory firing had been in progress for some time, the major offensive was not launched until Mayor Bowles appointed John Gillespie public works commissioner.

That was considered an affront to what is known as the "Oakman crowd." Robert Oakman was one of the Bowles backers in the 1929 election. It appears from what developed in the recall campaign that Gillespie, a positive type of successful business man, doesn't play with the politicians at all, but prefers to promote his own political jobs without consulting ascendant powers. At any rate, from that time on, Gillespie bore the brunt of the attack.

As to the charge of incompetence, wonderment has been expressed even by men who disclaim any sentimental regard for Mr. Bowles that he was able to accomplish anything at all under such a hammering. During most of this period of pounding, scarcely a constructive news item has come out of the City Hall, so it is with great relish that the sewer, elevated highway and street widening proposals are again received by the readers of home papers.

Mayor Stood on His Record

Mayor Bowles has stood upon his record of official acts, defying opponents to point out a single instance of dishonor. All sides to the controversy are agreed that he took up his executive duties last January facing the largest deficit in the history of Detroit, not to mention the inheritance of a police department that was disorganized by internal dissension.

Within two or three weeks after he took office, Mayor Bowles went to Lansing to see Gov. Fred W. Green, and at that meeting it was arranged that the State should help the city of Detroit in its program of street widening, which, according to the Mayor, contemplates the expenditure of about $16,000,000 during the next five years. Mr. Bowles said that he emphasized at the conference that since it was customary to give other cities in the State highway aid, he felt it proper that Detroit, which furnishes nearly half the running expenses of the State, should be aided.

Mayor's Constructive Acts

"The Governor assented heartily," says the Mayor. "This agreement still stands and will be embraced by the city. Give me full credit for the idea and its results."

The situation as to the house of correction was stressed by Mr. Bowles. Previous to his incumbency, he said, the city had been running a boarding house for state and federal felons, an agreement that had been in vogue for years. For a long time the problem of housing outside prisoners had been discussed and when he came into office plans were under way for rebuilding and a necessary $2,500,000 had been appropriated.

On the Mayor's decision, the practice of housing outside prisoners was discontinued and a dormitory plan of housing only Detroit prisoners was put under way, at a cost to be about $800,000. The Mayor says he wants credit for this also.

"I defy any man to point out incompetence," continued the mayor. "I am proud of my appointment of Howard Wade as comptroller. When he went into the office he found there had been issued millions in short term certificates drawing 5 and 6 per cent interest. A man of keen business insight, he went to New York and asked for 'competitive bids on loans. The result is that we are now paying 3 per cent and less, which means a saving on current liabilities of $743,000. Many other economies have been established at the city hall."

"All the way through our government machinery is in better shape than it has been for years and I have no apologies to make on that score. I am frank to admit that I have made mistakes. I deeply regret them, though grateful that they have been corrected."

BRIAND FAVORED AS SUCCESSOR TO DOUMERGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

in France is often powerless. If he has power, it is because of his personality rather than of his office. If he openly exercises authority he is broken, as were Presidents MacMahon, Casimir, Perier and Millerand. The Prime Minister, or even the Foreign Minister, is usually more important than the President, though he is always at the mercy of a parliamentary upheaval, and his tenure is generally brief. It is understood that M. Briand is now considering whether he can best serve the cause of peace in the Elysée or in the parliamentary arena.

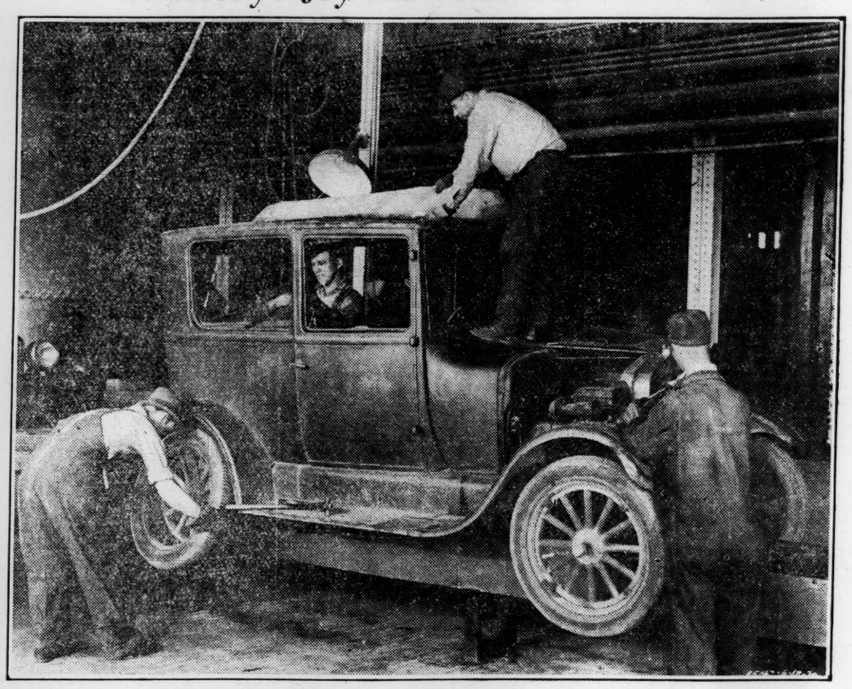
Other candidates have come forward. Fernand Bouisson, President of the Chamber, is personally popular but opposed as a Socialist. There is Paul Doumer, President of the Senate Albert Lebrun, Vice-President of the Senate, Colonial Minister after the Agadir incident, is seldom talked of and is therefore, in true tradition, a presidential candidate, for conspicuous politicians are usually not wanted. Raoul Peret also possesses the qualification of having effaced himself, though he has been President of the Chamber and at present is Minister of Justice. In the absence of M. Briand, certainly M. Lebrun or M. Peret would be the strongest candidate.

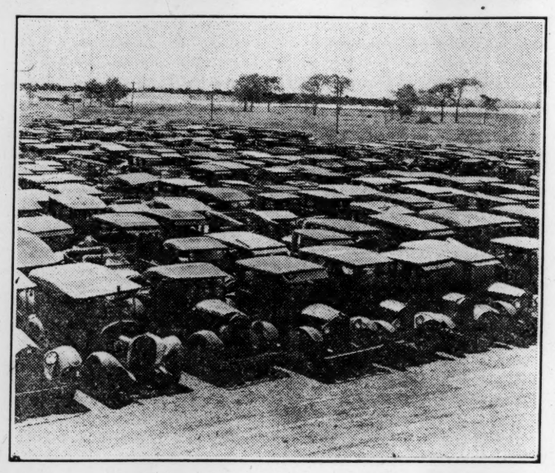
HARRY LAUDER GREETS 1600 AMERICAN SCOTS

GLASGOW (AP)—Sir Harry Lauder was the central figure of a gay welcoming party which greeted 1600 American Scots who arrived, Aug. 1, on the steamships Caledonia and Transylvania.

The tourists, members of the Order of Scottish Clans, hailed Sir Harry enthusiastically, clamoring for a speech and songs. Sir Harry said, in a brief address: "I hope your stay in Scotland will be most enjoyable and that you will go home impressed and invigorated by the visit."

Somebody's Joy and Pride Gets Last Ride





At Top: The Dismantlers Take Charge of the Junked Car to Turn Its Component Parts Into Useful Things. Bottom: Junked Cars Turned in by Dealers Waiting Their Turn to Be Salvaged.

RATTLING GOOD CARS NOW TORN APART BY FORD

Dismantling Line Takes Junk Off Roads and Puts It to Use

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Large scale wrecking of antiquated motorcars will be inaugurated by the Ford Motor Company as a means of obtaining "raw material."

Announcement of plans to enlarge the present salvaging equipment followed the systematic wrecking of more than 18,000 old automobiles. The steel is re-smelted in furnaces and used in the making of new cars and trucks. Other parts are converted into useful articles. These range from using floor boards as packing crate tops to the use of muslin from the car tops for buffer and polishing wheels.

At present 120 men at the Rouge River plant in Dearborn are dismantling old cars at the rate of 375 every 16 hours. The process is the reverse of the "assembly line" system used for putting Ford machines together.

The cars are placed on moving conveyors after being drained of gas and oil. Headlight lenses and lamp bulbs are recovered. All glass is removed. Whole or large sized pieces are used for glazing in the Ford plant while broken bits are sent to the Rouge glass factory for resmelting. Cotton and hair obtained from upholstery and roof are separated, baled and sold.

Everything Is Used

The imitation leather from curtains and tops is immediately transferred to electric sewing machine operators near the conveyor line, to be transferred into aprons for use in the blacksmith and other shops. Smaller pieces and trimmings are fashioned into hand pads.

Gasoline tanks are pressed and baled for the recovery of terne steel. Overhead compressed air wrenches that have been set in reverse unscrew the wheel nuts. When the wheels are removed the tires are inspected. If the tread is good they are sold as used tires at the commissary. Otherwise the entire unit is placed in automatic shears which sever both tire and rim. The tire is quickly stripped and tossed into a waiting cart to be sold as old rubber. The rims join others for use as furnace scrap.

Horns are salvaged. Likewise hubcaps for aluminum, ignition wire for copper, oil cups for brass, bushings for bronze and other bearings for babbit. All metals are kept separated by depositing each kind in steel barrels.

As the cars reach a station near the end of the salvage line, men with oxygen torches burn the motors loose from the frames. Overhead compressed air hoists are attached to the motors and they are swung to a washer. This bath of boiling water and soda ash expels them from the opposite end free from grease and dirt. Meanwhile what is left of the cars continues on the conveyor into a 22-ton press which crushes them as one would demolish so many match boxes. The remains are then transferred to the third conveyor which carries them to the furnace doors.

Engines Clean Once More

All Model T engines are conveyed past the washing machine to a group of specially designed presses. These segregate the parts for remelting according to the metal each contains.

As the salvage line serves as an anthithesis to an assembly line, the multiple screw presses here used operate in reverse. Two, similar to the many that once tightened Model T bolts, work in an opposite direction and so unseat bolts, six at a time, from the face of the transmission or fly wheels.

Other presses drive the shaft out of the transmission, strip the bushing from the shaft and take the bronze bushings from the clutch. Another forces the bushings out of the drums and gears and another press removes the wrist pin and bronze bushings from the piston.

The derelicts are bought from Ford dealers at a fixed price of $20 a car. There is no restriction as to make, age or condition, except that all cars must have at least some semblance of tires and a battery.

To date the Ford Motor Company has confined itself to the Detroit district. Many dealers bring their trailers loaded with junked wrecks to the Rouge plant and depart with new Ford cars aboard. More than 60 different makes have walked the plank.

Texas Bar to Honor First Supreme Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Lawyers of Texas through the State Bar Association are preparing to commemorate with a classic monument the formation of the first Supreme Court of Texas. It also will commemorate the work of the justice who shaped a complex system of laws into a harmonious jurisprudence for Texas' entrance into the Union in 1845.

The memorial project was formally adopted in San Antonio where the State Bar Association recently held its annual convention. Credit for originating the movement is given to the Junior Bar Association of Dallas.

John Hemphill was the first chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court. His associate justices were Abner S. Lipscomb and Royall T. Wheeler. History already has honored the justices to whom the State's lawyers, more than three-quarters of a century after their time, will erect a shaft.

The $40,000 monument, design for which has been accepted, will be erected on the state capitol grounds at Austin. It will be of silver gray Georgia marble with a bronze figure of Justice. The memorial will rise 30 feet 4 inches above a base of 35 square feet. The bronze figure will be 8 feet 8 inches high. On the face of the marble pillar will be inscribed the names of the three justices. On the right side panel will be placed names of all other past Supreme Court justices, with others to be added in future years; similarly on the left side panel will be names of past justices of the Court of Criminal Appeals, which is now the State's highest court for criminal cases.

A Texas lone star within a wreath will top the shaft.

PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's 1930 population is approximately 9,630,000, the Associated Press tabulation of census figures, July 30, indicate.

Pudding Stone Inn

You can come here in an hour and secure the seclusion and natural beauty of the Adirondacks. Here for a week-end or weeks, for we are open all year. There are swimming and boating and woodsy walks to mountains near by. Besides really good food. Write for folder. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

WOLL CRITICIZES PAPER COMPANY FOR INTERCEDING

Says Labor Hopes Treasury Will Not Be Influenced to Desert 'Red' Stand

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Denial of a permit to a third pulpwood ship from Russia, the Norwegian freighter Hector, to land its cargo here and criticism by Matthew Woll, president of the America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, of the International Paper Company for asking admission of the pulp are the chief new developments in the Russian situation in New York. Mr. Woll revealed the economic philosophy of the 500,000 workers his conference claims to represent.

"Labor hopes that the Treasury Department officials will not be influenced," Mr. Woll said, "by the wishes of international bankers and American industrialists who not only have deprived America of the use of $19,000,000,000 which they have invested in building up foreign competing industries, but now desire to place the product of convict labor of Soviet Russia and other countries in competition with the products of free American labor."

The Hector is moored beside the Statue of Liberty, together with the Greslisle and the Christian Bors, barred earlier in the week from discharging their Russian pulpwood cargoes imported by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Soviet American trading agency. Officials of the Amtorg have succeeded in getting Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to reopen their case. Mr. Woll will also have a word or two to say at the hearing.

In a statement issued July 31, he refuted the claim of the International Paper Company that importations of pulpwood were necessary.

"If the financial statements of the company are correct," he declared, "its statement is wholly unfounded, as the International Paper Company claims to, and does, own in its own name 1,882,880 acres of freehold timber, containing 7,421,500 cords of timber in America, and in addition the American Realty Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary, owns more than a million acres in the State of Maine.

"The International Paper Company also owns 1,468,127 acres of freehold timber in Canada which they can cut and import into the United States. The only reason for the importation or the desire to secure the importation of convict-made wood pulp or lumber from Soviet Russia is that it is cheaper than the same commodity can be cut for in either the United States or Canada."

Morris Hillquit, chairman of the National Socialist Party, issued a statement criticizing Mr. Woll's stand. He said the proposal to enforce an economic boycott against a nation of 180,000,000 people because he is opposed to their form of government is tantamount to a war measure, and is in contradiction of the best traditions of organized labor.

Treasury to Hear Soviet Protest Against Embargo

WASHINGTON (AP)—Further evidence will be introduced by Soviet representatives before the Treasury makes its final decision on the embargo against Russian pulpwood.

The pulpwood was barred after reports to the Treasury that convict labor entered into its production. Representatives of the Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Spanish-American Steamship lines protested and were heard. They did not, however, introduce evidence to show the pulpwood was not handled by convict labor and Assistant Secretary Lowman today promised to give them an opportunity to do so and ample time in which to arrange their data.

Three senators, Reid of Pennsylvania, Black of Alabama, and Oddie of Nevada, have urged embargoes on lumber, anthracite and manganese. The Government, however, has indicated that no action would be taken unless it was shown convict labor entered into their production or the goods were being dumped here.

Students to Learn Cigarette 'Ad' Evils

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—Students in South Dakota schools are to be taught to detect misleading implications in cigarette advertising during the coming school year, according to plans made public by E. C. Griffen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Commending the action of the National Education Association, which recently passed a resolution against misleading cigarette advertising, Mr. Griffen said that he was determined that boys and girls of this State should "not be deceived by advertisements portraying the use of tobacco and especially cigarettes during any athletic contest.

"The harmful effect of the use of tobacco on growing persons, especially during athletic training periods," he said, "has been repeatedly shown, and school children should be informed of the fallacy of advertisements that intimate otherwise."

State Department Negro Messenger Nearing End of 60 Years in Service

Eddie Savoy Gets Dispensation to Continue for One More Year — Well-Known Capital Character Famous for His Tact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Edward Augustine Savoy, veteran Negro chief messenger of the State Department, will be permitted to serve one more year to complete his sixtieth year of continuous service with the department under a special dispensation secured from the United States Civil Service Commission by personal intercession of the Secretary of State.

Henry L. Stimson broke away long enough from the struggle over ratification of the London Naval Treaty to make a personal visit to the Civil Service Commission in behalf of Eddie who is probably the best-known colored messenger "boy" in America. For generations, heads of the department have called him by his first name.

Born of slave parents in 1855, Eddie's life has epitomized the development of his race in the capital from the Civil War on; and his services have been extended to ministers, ambassadors and princes, and presidents. He came to the department first as laborer in 1871 serving 13 years, then acted as messenger from 1884 on, and in 1901 became personal messenger of the Secretary, John Hay. It was to Eddie that the Japanese delegation recently en route to the London naval conference presented a stick pin with a small diamond, because of the gracious manner in which he had ushered them about the department.

Many anecdotes have accumulated round the old colored messenger. His tact is proverbial. Stooped with long service and with cracked falsetto voice, he has occasioned amusement by urging ambassadors to "walk this way" and then setting off in a peculiar gate of his own which no visitor, let alone an ambassador, could possibly imitate. Eddie has handed passports to distinguished men in his time—Count von Bernstoff of Germany, in the war, and Sackville-West, British envoy, when the latter became persona non grata.

The Bernstoff incident illustrated Eddie's famous tact. He was told to give the Ambassador his passport and get a receipt. On presenting the paper Eddie is said to have expressed personal sorrow at the departure and asked for an autograph to commemorate the friendship. Touched, Count von Bernstoff agreed, and Eddie proposed that the Count should write it on the envelope which he handed over. He thereby got his "receipt" without causing the slightest ill will.

During the World War, prior to America's entry, his tact was sometimes strained to the limit when ambassadors of belligerent countries visited the Secretary of State simultaneously. Once, in Eddie's absence, another messenger ushered the French and German Ambassadors into the same room, much to the embarrassment of both, as they were not speaking and could only glare at each other. Returning, Eddie immediately sensed the situation and extricated the ambassadors, by calling out the one of lesser rank—ambassadors are rated by the date of their credentials—on the excuse that "he was wanted." He explained the matter in the hall.

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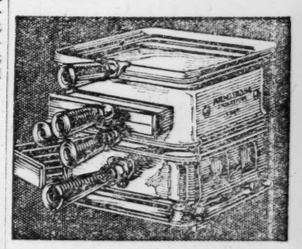
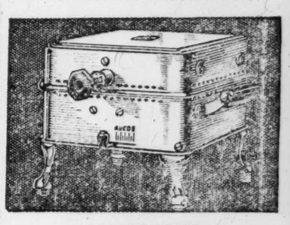


ARMSTRONG TABLE STOVE

Delightful informal supper cooked right at the table. Here is a grill, hot plate and toaster combined in one unit that uses no more current than an ordinary toaster. Price $8.85. (Waffle Iron, $3.00 extra.)



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The month of August was named for Augustus Caesar—the *first* Roman Emperor. Augustus comes from the Latin "Augeo," meaning to "increase." August, therefore, is a good month to *increase* your deposits at the Central Savings! Make it "$10 a week," and in ten Augusts from now, you'll be $6556 to the good! Such is the power of 4½%, compounding quarterly at this conservative old bank!

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Household Arts and Crafts

Precision Instruments for Cooking

EVERY home maker knows that fully half of the successful preparation of a dish lies in its cooking; that it is not enough to know merely what amount of each ingredient is required and how all should be put together. There is always the question: "What does the recipe mean when it specifies a 'moderate oven'? What is 'rapid heat?' How hot is a 'quick oven?'" In using judgment in interpreting such terms in the old-style cook books, an incalculable amount of good food has been wasted.

But the days of such uncertainty are rapidly passing. Proof of that fact is given in the gas stove salesroom in a city of only average size. Every one of the seventy-odd gas stoves displayed has a heat regulator for the oven.

"The old style ovens are not made any more except on special request," explained the salesman. "You see, modern cookbooks indicate the time and temperature for baking dishes and the younger generation of women simply will not have a stove without an oven regulator to enable them to follow these recipes. A great many older women who for years have cooked by guess do not care for these stoves at first, but once they get used to them, they come in here enthusiastic over having 'things always turn out right.' One can hardly blame them. It must be discouraging to use up good materials and spend a lot of time making a dish you depend upon for a meal, and then have it fall flat on you just because you cannot always guess accurately."

The Wise Thermometer

But always to have good results in the cooking when it is finished and the dishes are ready to serve, one must be not only an accurate guesser, but also an expert in adapting heat to different phases of the weather. For instance, as every cook knows, sirup for frosting and juice for jelly must be boiled longer on a damp day than on a dry one. But how much longer? Nobody can tell exactly. But a cooking thermometer can.

With few exceptions, jelly is ready for the glasses when it has reached the temperature of 221 to 223 degrees Fahr., and jams are done when the thermometer registers 222 degrees Fahr. Just watch the thermometer and the second it registers the proper degree, turn off the fire and the thing is done. The product will not be tough from over boiling, nor will it be sirupy because it was not cooked enough. There will be no need of doing the work all over again in order to save the materials and then having an inferior product besides. And if one prefers these dainties just a little thicker or thinner, all one needs to do next time is to cook the juice until the thermometer registers one degree more or less, as the case may be.

Whether the day be wet or fair, 238 degrees Fahr. is the temperature of sirup that will "spin a thread." This knowledge, together with a thermometer, enables one to make perfect boiled icings—soft and creamy inside, but with a glossy surface. For all one has to do is to follow a reliable recipe, cooking the sirup to the proper degree.

A thermometer is a big help in frying in deep fat, for if the temperature of the fat is too low, the food absorbs the grease; and if too high, the house is filled with greasy-smelling smoke. In making French-fried potatoes the fat should reach 400 degrees Fahr. before a bit of potato is placed in it, then as many pieces may be added as will be covered with the fat and will not lower its temperature below 350 degrees.

Fritters require fat at a temperature between 390 and 400 degrees Fahr. As doughnuts need time to become light before browning in the hot fat, 375 to 385 degrees Fahr. is all they will stand; hotter than that the cakes crack open and absorb fat. From 385 to 395 degrees Fahr. fat is just right for croquettes made of cooked mixtures because it reheats the food and browns the outside without allowing the absorption of grease. Croquettes made from uncooked mixtures need a temperature a little lower than this because in addition to being browned on the outside they must also be cooked through.

As for good results in candy making, one can hardly fail to attain it if one has a candy thermometer and a little knowledge to go along with it. For the "soft ball stage" is reached at 238 degrees Fahr.; the right temperature for fudge, fondant, panocha, and the like. At 254 degrees Fahr. the sirup has reached the "hard ball stage," desirable for caramels, divinity fudge, and similar confections. The "crack stage," snappy and brittle, comes at 260 to 270 degrees Fahr. and is used in making taffy, molasses candy and popcorn balls. Very hard and brittle is the "hard crack stage"—275 to 290 degrees Fahr.—for candy drops and butterscotch. From 300 to 350 degrees Fahr. is the "caramel stage," for peanut brittle, glacé nuts, and flavoring for icings, custards and the like.

Put the thermometer into the kettle when placed on the stove, go about the work of preparation, giving the thermometer an occasional glance and when the desired temperature is reached, remove the kettle from the stove, or lower the food in the frying basket into it if fat is being used. If possible, keep the thermometer in the fat while frying and keep the temperature as steady as possible by raising or lowering the flame as necessary.

Temperatures Elucidated

To go back to the oven regulator: In general, the old-fashioned terms indicating oven temperature and the corresponding degrees on the thermometer are as follows: "Very slow oven," 250 to 300 degrees Fahr. "Slow oven," 300 to 350 degrees Fahr. "Moderate oven," 350 to 425 degrees Fahr. "Hot oven," 425 to 500 degrees Fahr. "Very hot" oven, 500 to 550 degrees Fahr.

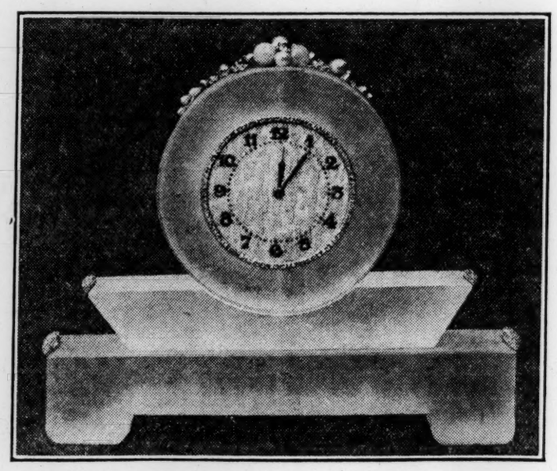
One does not have to own one of these new ranges in order to gain the accuracy afforded by a thermometer, for very good oven thermometers are on the market and may be used with any type of stove. The important thing to remember with all of them is to allow the thermometer to heat with the oven and give it time to register the actual heat in the oven.

Baking powder biscuits baked with a range of 400 to 475 degrees Fahr. are fluffy with a crisp crust; use a lower temperature if a crust less crisp is desired. Popovers "turn out right" if placed in an oven at 350 degrees Fahr. and the heat is increased the first 20 minutes to 450 degrees Fahr. and this temperature held throughout the baking. Or, one can put the popovers into an oven at a temperature of 400 to 450 degrees Fahr. for the first 20 minutes and decrease the temperature to 350 to 300 degrees Fahr. after they have risen to their full height. Four hundred degrees Fahr. is a good average temperature for muffins. Three hundred and sixty to 400 degrees Fahr. is a good temperature for rolled cookies as it allows baking without spreading. Cookies containing molasses, cocoa or chocolate should be baked at 360 degrees Fahr. to prevent burning on the bottom of the pan. Three hundred and fifty degrees Fahr. gives good results with drop cookies that require less heat.

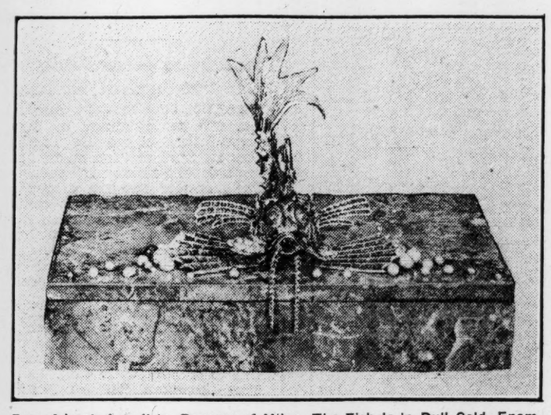
Layer cake tins evenly filled will practically always produce even layers if baked at 340 to 380 degrees Fahr. Cup cakes bake best at 380 to 390 degrees Fahr.; sponge cakes at 300 to 350 degrees. Angel food should be started at 300 degrees Fahr. and the heat gradually increased to 350 degrees Fahr., but not allowed to go beyond that or the cake will burn. Butter cakes in loaf tins may be started at 300 degrees Fahr.; after 15 minutes increase the heat slowly to 375 degrees Fahr. and hold it there till the cake is done. Ginger bread, tender and light with a soft crust, requires an oven temperature of 330 to 370 degrees Fahr.

Unfilled pastry shells require a hot oven of 500 to 550 degrees Fahr. A lower temperature must be used for pies with an uncooked filling, depending upon the kind of pie. Custard pies should go into an oven with a temperature of 450 degrees Fahr. to bake the crust quickly, but after 15 minutes the heat should be reduced to 350 degrees Fahr. to prevent the custard from being watery when the pie is done. Two-crust pies, like apple, require 450 degrees Fahr. at the start, then a reduction of the heat to 400 degrees thoroughly to cook the filling before the crust becomes too well browned.

Dishes containing large amounts of milk or eggs require a low temperature. Custards in a pan of hot water, from 300 to 350 degrees Fahr.; without water, a range of 50 degrees less. Three hundred degrees Fahr. is excellent for meringues on pies and puddings, and 350 to 375 degrees Fahr. for whips and soufflés.



Clock in Rock Crystal With Decorations of Pearls, Diamonds and Sapphires. It Is Mounted in Platinum and Dull Gold. The Artist Is Ravasco of Milan and It Is on Display Till October at the Venice International Art Exhibition.



Box of Lapis Lazuli by Ravasco of Milan. The Fish Is in Dull Gold, Enameled. The Decorations Are of Pearls and Rubies, and the Wings Are of Oriental Rubies. To Be Seen Until October at the Venice International Art Exhibition.

Artist in Stones and Metals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ONE of the greatest jewelers of our time—Ravasco of Milan—is an artist who sees in the natural state of a precious or semi-precious stone, its full plastic value, and uses this as a sculptor uses clay for making a work of art. His designs for jewels are always wonderfully successful, and the fortunate women who have precious stones that need resetting are delighted to find an exceptional artist who can do this in an unusual manner.

Ravasco's beautiful work can now be seen both at the Venice Exhibition of International Art and at the Decorative Art Exhibition at Monza (Milan). Both these exhibitions will remain open until October. At Monza he is showing his new designs in coral, which is worked in an altogether novel way by his pupils at the Naples School of Coral Carving, where Ravasco has brought a fresh impetus to an art that had become lifeless and uninteresting.

Ravasco is very fond of malachite, using this stone for many boxes, often decorating them with strange fishes whose spreading fins are of semi-precious stones. One of his most successful clocks, shown in the Venice Exhibition, is made of rock crystal which gives it a peculiarly misty effect while it marks the flight of time in jeweled figures.

Refreshing Coupes

A DELICIOUS ice cream and fruit combination, served in a distinctive glass, and elaborately garnished, is listed on restaurant menus as a "Coupe." This French word describes the particular type of stemmed glass in which the mixture is served, implying an ornamental container as distinguished from an ordinary glass of the sort used for the popular "sundae." When any particular color scheme is to be carried out, a bow or flower often decorates the stem of the glass and the garnishing of the contents corresponds, if possible, in color. There is hardly a limit to the delicious combinations one may embody in a dessert of this type, for when fresh fruits are out of season, the many well-flavored canned fruits prove a most satisfactory substitute.

As a general rule, ice cream and water ice are both used in a coupe together with whatever fruits are available. Vanilla ice cream and a fruit ice is the favorite choice. Chocolate ice cream is seldom used as its flavor does not blend well with fruit. Peach or strawberry ice cream with lemon, orange, pineapple or raspberry water ice combine well, and with a little practice the home caterer will arrive at the mixtures best liked by her family. In arranging a coupe, the well-chilled fruit occupies the bottom of the glass, next comes the fruit-flavored water ice, then the ice cream and the decorative touches which add much to a fancy dessert of this kind. Whipped cream is often piped around the finished coupe, as a border, with which may be a design of candied fruit or a single large berry. The arrangement of the ice cream and water ice differs sometimes, the dividing line between the two extending up and down through center of the coupe, instead of horizontally. When so divided vertically, the contrast of colors is made a decorative feature and the garnishing of the finished coupe is so arranged. Pistachio ice cream and raspberry ice are a good illustration of this, a miniature fence of blanched almonds marking the division between the two colorings, the surface being smoothed flat except for a line of whipped cream piped around as a border, in which at intervals fresh raspberries are set.

Variations

Where ice cream is used for a coupe, without the combination of water ice, a pretty arrangement is to pack the ice cream in firmly over the fruit mixture and smooth the top even with the edge of the glass. With a teaspoon make a circular cavity in the center of the ice cream and fill it with whipped cream flavored and colored with whatever fruit juice has been used.

Where ice cream is not convenient for use in the making of these decorative coupes, there are various gelatined mixtures that can be substituted, such as snow pudding, Bavarian cream and the like, allowing them to stiffen in the glass at the bottom of which is the prepared fruit. The top is then decorated as is done when ice cream and water ice are used.

Interesting Blends

Fruit juices are an important ingredient in the making of well-blended coupes, as the fruit mixtures all gain in flavor by standing for an hour or more in slightly sweetened juices. Peaches and pears are improved by association with loganberry, raspberry or strawberry juice; oranges and grapefruit are at their best with pineapple. Melted currant jelly in which have been soaked thin strips of raw apple and pear is a simple addition to a fruit mixture and well worth trying when the needed quantity of more expensive fruit is not available. Grapes when used in a coupe should be skinned and seeded and are improved by a short soaking in sweetened grape juice. Any of these fruit mixtures may be prepared well in advance and put in the tall glasses in which they are to be served, awaiting the addition of the ice cream, water ice and final decorations.

These fancy coupes appear under many different names, derived either from the name of the one who originated the particular combination or the person to whom it was first served. They are among the most elaborate of frozen sweet preparations, and while suited to appear at a banquet, they are a delightful addition to a home dinner. They are especially recommended during the season of fresh fruits.

Jane Horner's Pie

IN THE interests of home sewing, and to stimulate the sale of fabrics as well as sewing appliances, a large New York department shop recently displayed special furnishings for a one-room apartment. Two separate set-ups were arranged, side by side, so that the observer could fully appreciate the adaptability of each article of furniture selected for this double use.

The well-appointed living room with its drop-leaf table, colonial mahogany cabinet, movable floor lamp, hassock, end table and other customary furnishings gave no hint of anything unusual in its purpose. The adjacent display showed the same room, with identical furnishings, transformed into an efficiently arranged sewing room. On the widely extended living-room table were laid fabrics and patterns, the graceful cabinet proved to be the case for an up-to-date sewing machine, the floor lamp was arranged to tilt at any angle best fitted to throw direct light on the work being done, and the graceful little end table revealed two deep drawers, fitted with compartments for the tidy accommodation of small requisites for sewing. A portable ironing table in its collapsed state was sufficiently flat to take up no appreciable space in the dress closet, while a small pressing board folded compactly and was hung against the inside of the closet door. The upholstered hassock obligingly opened to receive the electric iron!

Both views of the same room were so attractive that the display was tremendously convincing, proving that limited space need not deter a woman from doing her own sewing.

Making Mending Pleasant

ORDERLINESS and proper equipment go a long way toward taking the drudgery out of any kind of a task. If to this one can add also a cheerful spirit and the touch of beauty, what before was hard work may easily become if not downright joy at least an interesting experience. Women have found that this is true about kitchen work. Why not apply some of these same ideas to the usually humdrum task of mending?

As for equipment, it will be found that a well-stocked mending basket requires not so much an expenditure of money as of thought. Two large baskets, not too deep and with flat bottoms, make a fine beginning. One is to be used for the tools, the other for the articles to be mended. Being twins they can be set one on top of the other when not in use or easily be carried together from place to place. It will be found that having two of them is a great convenience. Keeping mending and tools in the same receptacle often results in a conglomerate mess of stockings, thread, pins, underwear, needles and ravelings that might easily strike dismay to the housewife.

A large shallow tool basket is much more convenient than a deep one, for it enables the mender to see at once what she is looking for. Little pockets should surround the inner edge, and a large pincushion be sewn to either end. Both baskets should be lined with gay, attractive material. In addition, two small tin boxes, one for a reserve supply of pins, the other for needles, will protect these from rust and dust indefinitely. The right size and kind of needle goes a long way toward making sewing easy.

Implements at Hand

The writer well remembers one occasion when she was guest in a home when the dressmaker arrived. The latter had forgotten to bring her own supply of needles with her on that morning. Great was the dilemma of the hostess who rushed about in consternation looking for the family needle that had been mislaid!

Other tools are a clean tape measure, thimbles, a six-inch rule with an adjustable slide, a ball of beeswax, light and dark tailor's chalk, a bias cutter, a pencil, a darning egg and a glove darner. Two little spool reels will stand conveniently on the bottom of a flat basket, one for thread and one for silks of various sizes and colors. Small glass jars with screw tops make excellent containers for buttons and for hooks and eyes. Reels of tape of different sizes may be kept in the pockets of the tool basket, also bias banding and finishing tape and different-colored darning cottons and silks. Last but not least, a good pair of scissors which will really cut, will prove a joy to the mender. The whole family should be trained to leave this particular pair of scissors alone, as nothing is more discouraging to the home sewer than scissors that won't cut unless it is a pair that has been mislaid. For a long time the writer has kept hanging in the kitchen a pair of old scissors which everyone is free to use

A Door or Screen

These two baskets may find their place conveniently on a small sewing table. To the end of this, screw a towel rack with arms that can be folded back when not in use or raised during a mending session, and upon which articles may be hung. Also some brass hook-screws should be insterted in the end of the table. If there is a closet near by, the inside of the door is a splendid place to keep additional sewing helps. A screen is often similarly used. A shoe bag can hang here containing patterns and rolls of mending scraps. The whole bag may be removed from the door or screen and attached to the screws on the table when it is needed. A yardstick may also hang here or anything else too bulky for the basket.

One will be repaid many times over for the original labor of getting this equipment together. Perhaps the whole family can be enlisted to help. One member may be willing to line the baskets, another may enjoy fastening up the towel rack and shoe bag. Even the little ones can become partners to the fun by sorting out the buttons and putting them into their proper bottles. Other ingenious labor-savers may occur to the young people, that will help speed mother's busy mending hours. Moreover, the children will probably be more willing to help keep the equipment in order if they have a hand in getting it ready.

A Bit of Tom Sawyer

It is a good idea to choose a sunny window for the mending table and to place a comfortable chair near by. This will help to evoke a cheerful atmosphere when the holes are extra large and may carry with it a silent invitation to passing friends. The story of Tom Sawyer's whitewashing the fence still contains its kernel of wisdom. One recalls how Tom's enthusiasm (assumed this time, it is true) inspired all the small boys in the neighborhood with an insatiable desire to whitewash, too. And how they cheerfully paid Tom commissions out of the treasures in their pockets to be allowed the privilege of helping him.

So when mother sits down with her cheerful aspect and interesting sewing baskets in front of the sunny window or draws up near the homey reading lamp, her own real pleasure in bringing order out of chaos may inspire unsolicited hands to help lighten her labors.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LEAVE some wall space in your kitchen for a blackboard. It is the most helpful piece of equipment that I have." Such was the advice of a busy home maker to a group of her friends. She went on to explain the uses to which she put this device in her own home. She had procured a strip of wall board with a slate surface, had it cut to fit a space near a window, and mounted with a molding around it.

Notices and reminders to different members of the family are written on the board; grocery lists and menus have a section. The three school children in the family feel that it is a great honor to have their names, written in colors, appear on the board in the morning, denoting that their coats, rubbers, hats and school books have been kept in their proper places and that their rooms have been neat and orderly on the previous day.

Any disagreeable habit is quickly corrected by the appearance of a star opposite the child's name when he has been free from it. It is not necessary to mention the habit, as a star appears only upon special occasions such as that brought about by a real achievement.

* * *

Other countries are studied in a fascinating way by the use of the blackboard. Not long ago a bulletin from the National Geographic Society reached this home; it stated that there are products in many homes which originated in more countries than are represented in the League of Nations. A study of this bulletin resulted in the names of the countries which were represented by the foods served at some meal appearing on the board. A lively contest ensued during the meal at which each member gave their opinion as to what foods and countries went together. This was followed by each one telling what he knew about the countries represented.

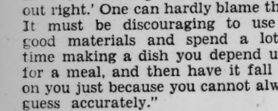
This international contest caused so much interest that countries represented in the furnishings of different rooms in the house were listed occasionally and a lively evening of discussion and conversation followed. It was a surprise to the children to find Turkey, Persia, Nicaragua, England, Japan, France, Brazil and Czechoslovakia represented in their large living room. Every member of the family became so eager to give information and ask questions that it was necessary to conduct the evening's affair according to parliamentary procedure, which introduced a new element of instruction and interest into the experiment.

* * *

Another contribution which the blackboard has made to this home is the correcting of mistakes in English. When anyone is heard using or pronouncing a word incorrectly, that word is very apt to appear on the board under such captions as "Correct this sentence" or "Look up this word." But this means no one is embarrassed by open criticism and everyone profits by the suggestion. Discussions of any personal notices are never allowed.

"A family conclave is called for 7:30 this evening in the living room," is a notice which appeared on the board one day. The matter discussed at this "conclave" is subject for a whole article which will appear later in this column.

The blackboard in this kitchen is the first point of attention for every member of the family as he or she enters the house from school or business.



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THESE days it's considered bad form to serve rich refreshments after dinner.

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Welch's leaves a delicious, lingering bouquet on the palate that puts everyone in a lovely humor. It is not only a deliciously refreshing drink, but a highly nutritious food.

Grapes are among the most nourishing of all common fruits, and abound in highly desirable food elements—all in Nature's most acceptable form (dextrose sugar). And Welch's is the pure juice of luscious Concord grapes, just as the sun sweetened and flavored them. Drink all you want, any hour of the day or night.

Six servings in every pint—two clusters of sweet fresh Concords in every 5c glassful. Just be careful to say Welch's, so that you may be sure to get pure unadulterated grape juice, temptingly delicious!

Dinner

For a fragrant, tangy appetizer, serve Welch's, iced. For a light, appetising dinner drink, serve Welch's with one third water. Makes food taste better.

Breakfast

Appetizing fruit drink, ready in a second—just pour and serve. Many people blend it with one third water.

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Welch's is a highly nutritious food and children love it.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Song of the Hermit Thrush

TWILIGHT is falling in the glen. Hues of pearl, gray-blue yet palely glistening, are thrown back from every rock and twig and bole, and every leaf reflects some quiet ray far-traveled from out the deepening west. The level boughs in which blue shadows gather, the layered leaves, and all the expectant tiptoe multitudes of the fern, are still. Once more the trees are plunged in meditation, groping along that endless avenue of thought and dream which claims them every night and all the winter through and which no man can follow. So still they are, so breathless, that one might almost think them painted in a picture. And yet perhaps they are holding their breath to listen. Who would not listen now?

From the deepest gloom of the hemlock grove far down the glen there comes a superb all-conquering voice—crystalline, liquid-clear, and effortless as lapsing water. First a long low note blown purely as on a silver flute, and then a cascading cadenza flashing into sudden splendor. Over and over comes the strain, a dozen times to the minute, and yet never is it exactly repeated. The quality of tone and the outline of the musical phrase are so strongly individual that they are remembered forever when once they have been heard, but there is no simple repetition here as in the plain-song of the white-throat. This consummate singer in the darkening hemlocks has mastered the artist's most difficult problem: how to be always utterly himself and yet to be always surprising and new. Hear him singing from a mile away across some sheeted lake in Nova Scotia or hear him sanctify the aisles of pine among the southernmost Appalachians, there is never a moment's doubt that he is the hermit thrush—or, as we love to call him, the Swamp Angel—and yet no one has ever heard him sing precisely the same strain twice over. It is as though, after all his thousands of years at singing, he had not yet discovered the perfect strain. Evening after evening he reaches toward it and aspires, exploring all the ranges of melody harmonized by subtle overtones—and evening after evening, when the full darkness comes, he tucks his wonderful bill beneath his wing unsatisfied.

No human artist—not Paganini nor Michael Angelo—has ever been more persistent, more mighty in toil, than he. There are days when he sings almost continuously from dawn to dark, and, although there are few who know this fact, there are bright moonlit nights when he wakes to sing again, filling the silvered solitudes with splendor.—Hark, now! There is another thrush, much farther away, answering the bird in the hemlocks. They sing alternately, in leisured antiphones, each of them listening to his fellow and then striving to outdo him. Is it a duet or a contest? Whichever it may be, there is no haste, no hint of strife in their singing. Both of them know, as all artists should, that there is room to spare on the high plateaus of beauty, and both understand that nothing is supremely done that is not done with lordly and magnificent ease.

Each listener to this most perfect song of the American forest may give to it what meanings he will, or can. Like all other high poetry and music, it will be shallow to a shallow person, profound to the wise, and romantic to the fanciful. In itself it has no human significance but is merely the music of a bird and therefore farther from our concerns and thoughts than we can comprehend; yet as we listen it gathers human overtones, we load the strain with our hopes and wishes and memories until it seems our very own, and those of us will find it most beautiful who are most deeply human. Remote it certainly is from all our worldly affairs, but its very distance and strangeness make its charm. We must ask ourselves while we listen: What does the wise thrush know that we have never guessed, or perhaps have long forgotten? From what inexhaustible wells of certitude and confidence does he draw up his peace of heart?

And yet, although we cannot say precisely what the song of the hermit thrush means to us—partly because it means so many things—we know that there is no lament in his singing, such as has been mistakenly attributed to the nightingale. Neither is there the faintest suggestion of rollicking such as there is in the merry bubbling of the bobolink. He is not a light-hearted and thin-thoughted messenger of good cheer merely, like the song sparrow, seeing only one side of things and that the sunny side. He sees the shadows too. Contented, bright, or steadily joyous he certainly is not. He is serene.

At the other end of the wood, much nearer to human habitation, three wood thrushes are singing now, their voices sounding faintly round the shoulder of the hill. Most appropriate it is that these blither singers should come close to us, singing often in our gardens and among the lilac bushes by our windows, while the hermit thrush sits remote and far away. Listen now while the two songs come from left to right. The wood thrush has all the splendor of his rival's song, and perhaps even more virtuosity. The notes are like the light of dawn falling on broken water. They too are pellucid, liquid-clear, but they have not the depth or the poetry that we hear from the other singer. The wood thrush seems the best American singer only when the hermit thrush is not heard, but now, hearing the two at the same moment, we smile at that ignorant opinion. The wood thrush sings concertos, and he wants the world to hear. The hermit thrush sings to himself alone, as though there were no one else able to appraise him. He is the nightingale of America, although a far more accomplished singer than the European bird. If the poets of two thousand years had celebrated him the fact would now be realized that he is the most perfect feathered musician in the world.

How strange it is, and yet how significant, that he has had as yet scarcely any praise in human song. During the three hundred years that he has been known to English-speaking people, not one worthy poem has been addressed to him to stand beside the scores of poems in many languages that celebrate the nightingale. One reason for this may be that few American poets have ever heard him sing, and among those who have heard him there have been still fewer with the courage to claim precedence for a native bird. But perhaps there is no great loss. He does not wish for fame, and he needs no human poet. He does his own singing, and in the fastnesses of the forest where few ever come.

John Keats, among many others, has made us realize that the song of the nightingale is very old, intertwisted with all the tangles of human history in the dim past. "The voice I hear this passing night," says he, "was heard in ancient days by emperor and clown." The song of the hermit thrush seems to us, in comparison, very recent and devoid of history, merely because it has had no place in literature. And yet if we could hear these two singers at the same moment—placing the nightingale in a Connecticut glen or the hermit thrush in Hadrian's Vale of Tempe—this estimate would be at once reversed, for it is the thrush's song and not the nightingale's that seems to be charged with history, weighted by time. Let us remember that this is the same song the Pilgrims heard during their first spring and summer at Plymouth—and if there were ears among them worthy of such things then they did not regret the nightingales of Kent and Surrey. This is the song that was heard for thousands of years perhaps by the American aborigines, those dim and flitting people of the forest who are gone from us now like wreaths of river mist. While Cæsar ruled in Rome this song was sounding by the Hudson and through the defiles of the White Mountains. It rang at evening beside the rippling Mississippi while the Pyramids were building. Before men dug the first pit at Ur of the Chaldees the hermit thrush was singing to America the same song that we hear tonight.

Through all these numberless centuries it has been the voice of the American forest, of the voiceless fern and the pale pyrola that would so gladly sing if only it could. It has sung what the pine tree dreams and what the oak tree ponders all day and all through the night. In the most silent places, where there is no waft of wind or lull of water, where the locust never winds his horn and the squirrel never chides, he sings in the daylong shadows, drawing his memories up from many thousands of years. Serene and beautiful thoughts he has, good for us to hear. Unhurried he is, undisturbed, remote from our meaningless noise. Those who would know America as she has been and, in spite of all, as she yet will be, must hear him and learn his lesson. He sings to hearts at peace, and even to those who have forgotten or who have never known what peace may be he brings assurance and quietness. Wherever the hermit thrush sings, that place is straightway holy.

O. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Manifest Destiny

Where runs the river? Who can say
Who hath not followed all the way
By alders green and sedges gray
And blossoms blue?

Where runs the river? Hill and wood
Curve round to hem the eager flood;
It cannot straightly as it would
Its path pursue.

Yet this we know: O'er whatso plains
Or rocks or waterfalls it strains,
At last the Vast the stream attains;
And I, and you.

—FRANCIS WILLIAM BOURDILLON, in "Poems."

In the Crater of a Volcano

BELOW lay a tranquil lake, perhaps a half-mile wide, covered with purple water lilies, surrounded by dense forest, inhabited by chimpanzees and other forest creatures. The travelers climbed down the steep crater sides hacking away with machettes the undergrowth and vines which hindered their progress, till they reached the water's edge. Here they sat down to rest, and to enjoy the beauty of the scene. Scarcely had they seated themselves, when a ripple appeared on the placid face of the lake, followed by another, and there appeared the heads of a hippopotamus and her baby. Round and round, and up and down, they swam, snorting and blowing as they gamboled in the water. Presently the baby got onto its mother's back and rode around in fine style, until tiring, it dived and came up again, only to repeat the process. Then a duck, bolder than the rest, perched itself on mother hippo's head and was taxied around, until a sudden plunge deprived it of its seat, and left it swimming by itself. In the immediate neighborhood were two other lakes, set in similar surroundings, each charming in its own way. There are thirty-seven lakes known to exist in Toro, and possibly others yet undiscovered, all of them lying in the craters of long-extinct volcanoes. Toro is a province of the Uganda Protectorate, toward the border of the Belgian Congo.

The Piper

Piper, wherefore wilt thou roam?
Piper, wilt thou bide?
Here thou shalt have hearth and home,
And neighbors at thy side;
Many flocks we'll give thee, too,
Piper, an thou bide.

"Nay and nay! For one unheard
Calleth me to follow.
All I ask, a brother bird
Singing thro' the hollow;
And a friendly star at night,
And a brook to follow."

—JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY, in "The Wayfarers."

The Crater Lake of Toro — Photo by E. P. Firth

New Orleans

Silver light—like a gentle frost—
Lies over the world,
Each blade of grass a tiny lantern swings;
Petals fall upon the still, black lake
And drift like fairy skiffs.
Great oaks stretch their arms broodingly;
White feathered things sleep in the shadows,—
A guardian drake protests
The right of human creatures
Upon this peaceful midnight;
Questioning murmurs
From stirring mounds of white
Are answered:
"Sleep on, for all is well, my children."
And heads seek sheltering wings again.

Soft bands of silence hold us;
Then like a dream
Across the shadowed water—
Gliding upon a golden path—
The black swan comes!
Our whispered joy is answered
By a muffled note—tender, inquiring;
His followers, assured, pass
Into the shadows
Cast by the mothering oak.

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER.

The Experienced Old Mill

Pondering, speculating, I now set out for the mill which, I had already learned, was on the village side of the river. Coming to a lane leading down to the river, I followed it, and then walked up a path outside the row of pollards, through a lovely meadow, where brown and white cows were eating and shining all over the thick deep grass. Beyond the meadow, a wood on the side of a rising ground went parallel with the river a long way. The river flowed on my right. That is, I knew that it was flowing, but I could not have told how I knew, it was so slow. . . . The water-beetles went spinning about over the surface; and one glorious dragon-fly made a mist about him with his long wings. . . .

I soon came within sound of the mill; and, presently, crossing the stream that flowed back to the river after having done its work on the corn, I came in front of the building, and looked over the half-door into the mill. The floor was clean and dusty. A few full sacks, tied tight at the mouth—they always look to me as if Joseph's silver cup were just inside—stood about. In the farther corner, the flour was trickling down out of two wooden spouts into a wooden receptacle below. The whole place was full of its own faint but pleasant odor. No man was visible. The spouts went on pouring the slow torrent of flour, as if everything could go on with perfect propriety of itself. I could not even see how a man could get at the stones that I heard grinding away above, except he went up the rope that hung from the ceiling. So I walked round the corner of the place, and found myself in the company of the water-wheel, mossy and green with ancient waterdrops, looking so furred and overgrown and lumpy, that one might have thought the wood of it had taken to growing again in its old days, and so the wheel was losing by slow degrees the shape of a wheel, to become some new awful monster of a pollard. As yet, however, it was going round; slowly, indeed, and with a gravity of age, but doing its work, and casting its loose drops in the almsgiving of a gentle rain upon a little plot of Master Rogers's garden which was therefore full of moisture-loving flowers. This plot was divided from the mill-wheel by a small stream which carried away the surplus water, and was now full and running rapidly.

Beyond the stream, beside the flower bed, stood a dusty young man, talking to a young woman with a rosy face and clear honest eyes. The moment they saw me they parted. The young man came across the stream at a step, and the young woman went up the garden toward the cottage.

"That must be old Rogers's cottage?" I said to the miller.

"Yes, sir," he answered, looking a little sheepish.

"Was that his daughter—that nice-looking young woman you were talking to?"

"Yes, sir, it was."

And he stole a shy, pleased look at me out of the corners of his eyes.

"It's a good thing," I said, "to have an honest experienced old mill like yours, that can manage to go on of itself for a little while now and then."

This gave a great help to his budding confidence. He laughed.

"Well, sir, it's not very often it's left to itself. Jane isn't at her father's above once or twice a week at most."

"She doesn't live with them, then?"

"No, sir. You see they're both hearty, and they ain't over well to do, and Jane lives up at the Hall, sir. She's upper housemaid, and waits on one of the young ladies.—Old Rogers has seen a great deal of the world, sir."

"So I imagine. I am just going to see him. Good morning." — GEORGE MACDONALD, in "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."

From the Heart

O little bird, you sing
As if all months were June;
Pray tell me ere you go
The secret of your tune?

"I have no hidden word
To tell, nor mystic art;
I only know I sing
The song within my heart!"

—ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH, in "Hill Trails."

The Boones on the March

The pioneers did not always travel in groups. There were families who set off alone. One of these now claims our attention, for there was a lad in this family whose name and deeds were to sound like a ballad of romance from out the dusty pages of history. This family's name was Boone.

Neither Scots nor Germans can claim Daniel Boone; he was in blood a blend of English and Welsh; in character wholly English. His grandfather George Boone was born in 1666 in the hamlet of Stoak, near Exeter in Devonshire. George Boone was a weaver by trade and a Quaker by religion. In England in his time the Quakers were oppressed, and George Boone therefore sought information of William Penn, his co-religionist, regarding the colony which Penn had established in America. In 1712 he sent his three elder children, George, Sarah, and Squire, to spy out the land. Sarah and Squire remained in Pennsylvania, while their brother returned to England with glowing reports. On August 17, 1717, George Boone, his wife, and the rest of his children journeyed to Bristol and sailed for Philadelphia, arriving there on the 10th of October. The Boones went first to Abingdon, the Quaker farmers' community. Later they moved to the northwestern frontier hamlet of North Wales, a Welsh community which, a few years previously, had turned Quaker. Sarah Boone married a German named Jacob Stover, who had settled in Oley Township, Berks County. In 1718 George Boone took up four hundred acres in Oley, or to be exact, in the subdivision later called Exeter. . . . He left eight children, fifty-two grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren, seventy descendants in all—English, German, Welsh, and Scotch-Irish blended into one family of Americans.

Among the Welsh Quakers was a family of Morgans. In 1720 Squire Boone married Sarah Morgan. Ten years later he obtained two hundred and fifty acres in Oley on Owatin Creek, eight miles southeast of the present city of Reading; and here, in 1734, Daniel Boone was born, the fourth son and sixth child of Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone. Daniel Boone therefore was a son of the frontier. In his childhood he became familiar with hunters and with Indians, for even the red men came often in friendly fashion to his grandfather's house. Squire Boone enlarged his farm by thrift. He continued his trade of weaving and kept five or six looms going, making homespun cloth for the market and his neighbors.

Daniel's father owned grazing grounds several miles north of the homestead and each season he sent his stock to the range. Sarah Boone and her little Daniel drove the cows. From early spring till late autumn, mother and son lived in a rustic cabin alone on the frontier. A rude dairy house stood over a cool spring, and here Sarah Boone made her butter and cheese. Daniel, aged ten at this time, watched the herds; at sunset he drove them to the cabin for milking and locked them in the cowpens at night. . . .

The Boones were prosperous and happy in Oley and it may be wondered why they left their farms and their looms, both of which were profitable, and set their faces towards the Unknown. It is recorded that, though the Boones were Quakers, they were of a high mettle and were not infrequently dealt with by the Meeting. Two of Squire Boone's children married "worldings"—non-Quakers—and were in consequence "disowned" by the Society. In defiance of his sect, which strove to make him sever all connection with his unruly offspring, Squire Boone refused to shut his doors on the son and daughter who had scandalized local Quakerdom. The Society of Friends thereupon expelled him. This occurred apparently during the winter of 1748-49. In the spring of 1750 we see the whole Boone family (save two sons) with their wives and children, their household goods and their stock, on the great highway, bound for a land where the hot heart and the belligerent spirit shall not be held amiss.

Southward through the Shenandoah goes the Boone caravan. . . . Squire Boone, who has done with Quakerdom and is leading all that he holds dear out to larger horizons, is ahead of the line, as we picture him, ready to meet first whatever danger may assail his tribe. He is a strong wiry man of rather small stature, with ruddy complexion, red hair, and gray eyes. Somewhere in the line, together, we think are the mother and son who have herded cattle and companioned each other through long months in the cabin on the frontier. We do not think of this woman as riding in the wagon, though she may have done so, but prefer to picture her, with her tall robust body, her black hair, and her black eyes—with the sudden Welsh snap in them—walking as sturdily as any of her sons.—CONSTANCE LINDSAY SKINNER, in "Pioneers of the Old Southwest."

On Hand-Shaking

On meeting a young lady who had just entered the garden, and shaking hands with her, "I must," he said, "give you a lesson in shaking hands, I see. There is nothing more characteristic than shakes of the hand. I have classified them. Lister, when he was here, illustrated some of them. Ask Mrs. Sydney to show you his sketches of them when you go in. There is the high official—the body erect, and a rapid, short shake, near the chin. There is the mortmain—the flat hand introduced into your palm, and hardly conscious of its contiguity. The digital—one finger held out, much used by the high clergy. There is the shakus rusticus, where your hand is seized in an iron grasp, betokening rude health, warm heart and distance from the Metropolis; but producing a strong sense of relief on your part when you find your hand released and your fingers unbroken. The next to this is the retentive shake—one which, beginning with vigor, pauses as it were to take breath, but without relinquishing its prey, and before you are aware begins again, till you feel anxious as to the result, and have no shake left in you. There are other varieties, but this is enough for one lesson."—SYDNEY SMITH, "Works."

Going Forward

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEFORE the children of Israel lay the Red Sea. There seemed to be no way forward, since, to their limited sense, without man-made contrivances the sea was impassable; and a militant army was in close pursuit. To these mortals, making a valiant effort to journey from a land of bondage to a land of freedom, return to slavery, possibly utter destruction, seemed inevitable. At this point God said to Moses, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Implicitly depending upon God to point out the way which to mortal sense was not then apparent, Moses, in obedience to the divine command, lifted his rod and stretched out his arm over the sea. The Israelites went forward; and, behold, a path appeared through the very midst of the waters!

Promised harmony and freedom awaited the children of Israel in the land toward which they were journeying. Although this journey led them through the midst of the sea and into the depth of the wilderness, God provided a way for them to reach that land. When they were disobedient and wilful, there was delay, and they experienced discord, sometimes distress; but when they trusted or depended upon God, they were strengthened and sustained. "He took not away the pillar of the cloud by day, nor the pillar of fire by night." When in obedience to God's commands they went forward, they were guided safely.

Today, one may reach a point in his journey from material bondage to spiritual freedom when fear, distress, lack, and perhaps disease seems to obstruct or prevent forward movement, and a horde of disappointed hopes and fruitless efforts, defeat, failure, discouragement, seems to be in close pursuit. Every so-called material source may have been found empty and unavailing; every material support may have failed, and human effort to overcome the difficulties proved ineffectual. To one in such an extremity God's command still is, "Go forward." When divine intelligence leads, the path leads toward harmony, and one may "go forward" in confidence, because infinite Love, overshadowing and enfolding all, is ever present.

To mortal sense, going forward may appear to be utterly impossible; but not so to the spiritual understanding of God, as revealed through Christian Science. There is a way out of every difficulty, although it may, perhaps, be through the midst of surging error; but as Moses lifted his rod over the sea, so the rod of the acknowledgment of God as the only power must cause every seeming wave of error to recede. No condition, event, or circumstance has power to hinder, delay, or prevent any of God's children from gaining the realization of harmony, the attaining of whatever is just and right, the experiencing of freedom from material bondage; but the understanding of the truth must be utilized to the utmost. The proof that God is omnipotent may be established through the spiritual understanding of Him which Christian Science gives. This understanding also enables one to prove that discords of whatever type are only false claimants to reality and devoid of power or permanence.

Many have found that when all material means and methods had failed to extricate them from some discord, and when in their extremity they turned unreservedly to God for help through Christian Science, a way out of their bondage was found, so proving true the words of a loved hymn,

"E'en the hour that darkest seemeth,
Will His changeless goodness prove;
From the gloom His brightness streameth;
God is wisdom, God is Love."

Intelligently depending upon unerring wisdom for guidance, and recognizing no power apart from divine Love, one may experience harmony and freedom. Trusting God and obeying His commands, as Christian Science teaches, one constantly attains a higher realization of ever present harmony, and an abundance of good is then experienced.

When one recognizes that material methods so often fail, one more clearly recognizes his dependence upon God; hence the saying that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." In writing of her own experience, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 152), "Every material dependence had failed her in her search for truth; and she can now understand why, and can see the means by which mortals are divinely driven to a spiritual source for health and happiness."

There are necessary forward steps which all mortals must take in their progress from material bondage to the "good land" which God has provided for His children through His "loving-kindness and tender mercies." Obedience, humility, dependence upon God's loving care and protection, and willingness to be led aright indicate readiness for progress and reveal each forward step. When taken in humble trust in God, these forward steps lead to the "good land," the consciousness of harmony, peace, joy, health, success.

To — Playing on the Lute

Eliza's glory lives in Spencer's song;
And Cowley's verse keeps fair Orinda young.
That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you,
To show how well you play, must play anew;
Your musick's power your musick must disclose;
For what light is, 'tis only light that shows.

—MATTHEW PRIOR, in "Several Occasions."

Graham Bell's Breton Home

For several years the young Bells had been searching for that ideal summer place which they had finally found in Cape Breton in 1885. They wanted salt water bathing, and hills and cool air; and they wanted it far from fashionable resorts, where they could live a simple, free life. All this they had discovered in Baddeck and its surroundings, and they determined to return the next summer and "build a little cabin beside some running brook." . . .

That summer of 1886, the suitable running brook was not discovered, and an abandoned four-room cottage was rented, a mile or two out of the shire town. This little cottage, "Crescent Grove," which they later bought and enlarged, fronted on Baddeck Bay. Across the bay—perhaps a mile distant—several farms divided a noble headland which rose eight hundred feet from the water and stretched a mile or two south and west out into the blue lake. The red bluffs at its top gave this jutting peninsula the local name "Red Head."

Cape Breton reminded Graham Bell of Scotland, as it did many travelers.

In their exploring trips about the countryside, Bell one day rowed his wife across the quiet bay, and together they climbed to the top of the hill, as he used to climb Arthur's Seat and the Corstorphine Hill long ago. From a little clearing at the summit they could see a magnificent panorama of the Bras d'Or's shimmering reaches, and its blue encircling hills, range back of low range, fading into purple distances. They were enchanted with the view and determined to own the hill if they could.

Eventually they bought out all the farmers on the headland, but it took them seven years to do it. In the interval they built the lodge as a temporary dwelling, a mile or two from the point where they eventually built their permanent house. Bell designed the lodge himself, and made a little cardboard model from which two local carpenters worked.

The Bells spent their summers there for four years, and one year stayed all winter at the lodge, built for a summer dwelling though it was. When the weather was very cold, the whole family went out and ran up and down the hillside before breakfast to keep warm.

The hilltop was Bell's favorite haunt. His late hours had now become a fixed habit. He read and worked until three or four o'clock in the morning, sleeping late the next day, and in these early Cape Breton years, after his work was done, he often climbed to the summit, up through fragrant hay fields, through the thick, sweet, spruce woods, to the silent, starlit clearing.—CATHERINE MACKENZIE, in "Alexander Graham Bell."

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IRREGULARITY FOLLOWS EARLY STOCK DECLINE

Morning Weakness Followed Good Rally—Utilities Generally Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market sank rapidly under a mere featherweight of selling pressure today, until bulls apparently decided that timidity in the face of such liquidation was ridiculous, and by early afternoon began bidding up a group of specialties, which turned the entire list upward.

Utilities developed pronounced weakness, as bears turned their attention to this group, on reports of an impending reduction of around 25 per cent in New York City electrical rates.

Trading Is Dull

Trading was about as dull as any experienced during the past two years. Ironically enough, it was announced that the high-speed tickers, permitting rapid reporting of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000-share days, will all be installed by Labor Day.

The day's business news continued of an inconclusive but mildly cheerful character. The National City Bank, in its monthly survey, found consumption overtaking production. It pointed to the agricultural situation as the outstanding sore spot, but explained that excessive farm production probably would be nil if the buying power of millions now in want in the world could be improved by better trade.

Wall Street found the analysis of the steel situation by President Grace of Bethlehem reassuring, but not of bullish import, for in saying things looked a little better, he frankly added, "very little." The earnings statement of Crosley Radio, showing net loss of approximately $1,000,000 in the first half, gave an indication of the difficulties which the radio industry has weathered.

Credit Is Plentiful

Despite settlements at the turn of the month aggregating about $600,000,000, the weekly Federal Reserve statement showing a reduction of about $19,000,000 in outstanding credit, and the shipment of $10,000,000 in gold to France, making total exports recently of more than $50,000,000, credit continued fairly plentiful, with call money holding officially at 2 per cent. Outside offerings at 1½, however, were soon exhausted.

In the utility group, Brooklyn Union Gas, Consolidated Gas, North American, American Power & Light and American Water Works, lost about 3 to 6 points, touching new lows for the latest decline.

United States Steel, American Can, Westinghouse and Vanadium lost 2 points or so, but rallied by afternoon. Diamond Match, a volatile issue, shot up more than 10, and International Business Machines, a recent firm spot, reflecting reports of increasing sales, made fair headway. Radio turned firm after midday.

Trading in final dealings was torpid, but the trend pointed upward, U. S. Steel rising above yesterday's close in the final hour.

Peoples Gas climbed 9 and J. I. Case 7. Celotex and Auburn Auto encountered selling, the close was steady. Sales approximated 1,150,099 shares.

Bond Trend Upward

Prime utility and rail bonds continued to profit from investment demand today.

The stability shown by these gilt edged issues, many of which are legal for savings banks, has remained unshaken throughout the dull summer trading which set in a few weeks ago.

On the day's movement, Baltimore & Ohio 6s, Canadian National 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, and Chicago Union Station 4½s, reached new peaks for the year, Atchison 4s, Union Pacific 4s, and other popular legals were firm.

St. Paul 5s, of 1957, and Illinois Central 4s eased. Colorado & Southern 4½s 1980 suffered from profit taking, as the 4½s of 1935 rose.

Consolidated Gas 5½s, Pacific Gas & Electric 6s, and Western Union 5s showed a decided upward trend. American & Foreign Power 5s and National Dairy 5½s were active and higher. Francisco Sugar 7½s and Fisk Rubber 8s were weak.

Foreign bonds were mixed in narrow trading. There was little activity in United States Governments.

Public Utility Earnings

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

June gross	$4,427,530	$4,325,962
Net after taxes	2,188,840	2,113,259
12 months gross	55,060,661	52,208,685
Net after taxes	7,690,612	6,985,393

CONSUMERS POWER

	1930	1929
June gross	$2,704,059	$2,738,575
Balance after taxes	1,442,580	1,352,831
12 months gross	33,259,182	32,441,464
Balance after taxes	17,369,474	16,437,512
*Balance after pf div.	8,036,340	7,761,052

*After charges and depreciation.

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT

	1930	1929
June gross	$2,931,675	$2,986,302
*Net aft exps & taxes	1,307,437	1,327,419
12 months gross	37,553,774	36,552,930
†Net income	7,605,057	6,423,055

*After taxes, prior charges of subsidiaries, etc., but before depreciation and retirement. †After interest, depreciation, taxes, prior charges of subsidiaries, etc.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

	1930	1929
June quarter gross	$3,823,393	$3,669,496
*Net aft chgs & taxes	996,665	854,895
12 months gross	15,379,382	14,836,436
*Net aft chgs & taxes	4,243,453	3,721,307

*Before depreciation.

GRT. WESTERN POW. CO. OF CALIF.

	1930	1929
May gross	$834,826	$825,024
*Net aft taxes & chgs	173,527	226,636
5 months gross	4,276,513	4,141,835
*Net aft taxes & chgs	885,75?	1,141,890

*After depreciation and amortization.

GEORGIA POWER CO.

	1930	1929
June gross	$2,086,528	$1,849,838
Balance after taxes	990,165	891,851
12 months gross	23,062,759	24,062,068
*Surp aft pf div	2,252,589	2,538,370

*After depreciation.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 1 Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.00¾	$1.02⅝
Corn, 3 yellow	1.05⅝	1.03¼
Oats, 2 white	.46¾	.47½
Flour	5.20	5.35
Beef, family	23.50	23.50
Pork	30.50	30.50
Lard	.0665	.1020
Cotton, mid up	.1270	.1265
Zinc	.0475	.0440
Iron	18.76	18.76
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00
Copper	.1100	.1100
Tin	.2985	.2956
Rubber	.0675	.1061½
Sugar	.0470	.0470
Lead	.0525	.0525
Print cloth	.0425	.0425

$1.59½
1.24⅝
.64
8.00
30.00
32.00
.1065
.1920
.0675
20.25
36.00
.1800
.4675
.2110
.0550
.0675
.0525

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 1	Last July 31
43½	22	..	Abitibi	100	26	26	26	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	200	26⅞	26	26⅞	26
37⅜	21¼	1.60	Adams Ex	4400	27⅜	27	27¼	26½
34¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	300	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv Ru pf	400	23½	23	23	22
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	2600	116½	114½	115¼	115
36	16	2½	Airway El	200	17	17	17	17¼
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	..
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	700	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
343	232	6⅔	Allied Chem	100	264	264	264	264
126⅛	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	600	56¾	56⅛	56¾	56
42¼	24	2	AL Port Cem	100	25	25	25	24½
31⅛	18	2	Amerada	5400	26¼	27¾	25½	24½
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	100	81½	81½	81½	..
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	10	63½	63½	63½	62
54⅜	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	100	44	44	44	..
120	118	7	Am Brake pf	40	120½	120½	120½	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1300	17⅝	16¾	16¾	16⅞
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	71½	71½	71½	71
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	3900	130⅝	128½	128½	130⅞
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	600	50¼	50	50¼	49½
69⅝	39	3	Am Chain	200	58	58	58	57¼
51¾	36⅝	2⅛	Am Chiccle	200	49	44	44	44
33	9¼	1.60⅛	Am Com Alc	200	12	12	12	12
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
101¾	56¼	..	Am & F Pw	24800	74⅞	72	72½	73¾
101	95	6	AAm & F P 6	50	98½	98½	98½	..
55⅜	28¾	2⅛	Am nIt Corp	800	34⅜	34¼	34½	34⅞
105	43¼	8	Am Loco	700	45	44¼	44½	..
51½	30⅛	1½	Am Metals	100	31½	31½	31½	..
95	65	7	Am Nat O pf	10	77	77	77	..
119⅜	72¾	1⅛	Am Pw&Lt	3900	88	83¾	83¾	88½
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	20	101⅜	101⅛	101⅞	102½
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	84½	84½	84½	..
39¾	23⅝	1½	Am Radiat	12100	26⅞	26	26	26⅜
100⅞	48	2⅛	Am Roll Mill	500	56	54	54⅞	53¼
67¾	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	62	62	62	62⅜
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	600	66⅞	66½	66⅞	66½
141	133⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	400	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	..
22½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8½
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	40	39⅞	40	39¼
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	300	53½	53¼	53½	53⅛
274¼	200⅛	9	Am T&T	14600	212½	209½	209⅝	212¼
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	10	110½	110½	110½	..
124⅞	78½	1⅝	Am Wat W	1400	92⅝	89	90½	93
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	29⅜	28	29¾	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	2800	50¾	50	50½	50½
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	400	21⅛	21⅛	21½	21¾
110	103½	7	Arch Dan pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	100	3	3	3	2⅞
242½	194	10	Atchison	100	217⅛	217½	217⅛	216⅞
51⅝	30¼	1⅝	Atl Refin	1600	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½
37	25½	1⅛	Atlas Stores	400	30¼	29¾	30¼	29½
263¾	91	4	Auburn Auto	90	123	117	118	122
33	25	..	Austin N pf	30	30	25	30	..
10⅜	2⅞	..	Auto Sales	100	3	3	3	2⅞
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	3900	81¼	78	77⅝	80⅞

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	14200	30	27⅜	27¾	28¼
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	70	107½	106½	107½	106½
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	400	104¼	102¾	104¼	105
84½	63	3½	Bangor& A	100	72	72	72	73
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	1000	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	23
70⅝	49⅝	3	Beechnut	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	55
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	700	32⅜	31¾	31¾	34¾
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	400	81¾	81	81	81⅛
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126¾	126¾	126¾	..
69	28¼	3*	Bohn Alum	100	34½	34½	34½	..
90⅜	60¼	3	Borden	1200	78¾	77⅞	78⅛	78⅞
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29¾
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	1400	23⅛	22⅛	22¾	23¼
22¼	12¼	..	Brockway	100	16	16	16	16⅜
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	200	65½	64¾	64¾	64¾
178⅞	115	5	Bkyn Un G	500	124	122	124	128½
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	1900	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus 5	100	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	400	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	9
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1800	33⅝	33	33½	33⅝
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	1600	27½	27	27	27½
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	32⅛	32	32	33
110	99	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	..
118	109½	7	Bush Blg pf	20	116½	116¼	116½	..
4⅛	2¼	.50	Butte Cop	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	17½	17	17	17¾
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	1400	71⅞	70	71	70⅛
114	109	7	Byers pf	10	109	109	109	..

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	..
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	500	15½	15	15½	15¼
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	600	64¾	64	64¾	63
226¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	1100	186	186	186	186
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac R wi	400	46¾	46½	46½	46½
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	23	23	23	22⅜
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	8200	195½	188	193½	188
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	100	62	62	62	62½
60	9	..	Celotex	100	14	11⅞	12½	14
84⅝	60	7	Celotex pf	100	45½	45⅛	45½	..
20	15	..	Celen Corp	400	14½	14	14½	..
315	230	8*	Cen of NJ	100	241	241	241	..
67⅞	20½	2.40	Checker Cab	800	26½	25½	26	26
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	63	63	63	63½
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	1200	7¼	6½	7	6¾
10⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & Alton pf	1400	6¼	5¼	6¼	5⅞
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	300	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
46¾	20½	..	Chi M&StP pf	500	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	22⅝
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI &c	100	100½	100½	100½	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	2100	29½	29	29⅛	29½
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	50	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
13¼	5⅝	½	City Stores	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
44½	30	3	Clark Equip	100	30½	30½	30½	..
191¾	133¼	6	Coca Cola	100	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	176½
64⅞	50	2½	Col-Palm	100	58	58	58	58
35¾	14⅝	..	Colins&A	200	25	24½	24½	25½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	400	52⅜	50⅝	50⅝	51¼
87	58¼	2⅛	Colum Gas	4800	62⅞	61⅜	62¾	62⅝
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	106⅞	107	..
199	108	6	Col Carbon	1200	134	132½	134	135
173⅜	153⅜	28	Col Graph	2200	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	175⅛
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	300	26¾	26½	26⅜	26¼
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	35½	35½	35½	36
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	1800	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	26⅜
20¼	12⅜	½	Commwth So	2200	14¼	13⅞	14	14⅛
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1200	13¾	12½	13½	12¼
27¾	15⅜	2	Con Film	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	7500	107	104½	104⅝	107¾
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	102½	102⅝	102½	..
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	54	54	54	54
2	7⁄8	..	Con Textile	100	1	1	1	1
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	14	14	14	14¼
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	400	60½	60	60	60¼
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	1000	19½	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
8½	3¾	..	Cont Motors	1900	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
30½	18⅛	..	Cont Oil	1200	21¼	20⅝	21	21
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	1400	25	24	24⅜	25
131⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	1300	95½	95	95⅜	94½
33	15½	..	Coty	700	21½	21⅜	21½	22
22	10¼	..	Crossley	1200	13¼	12½	12½	13
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	700	49½	48½	49	50
18½	13	1	Crown Zell	100	14	14	14	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13	13	13	..
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
48	38⅝	4	Cudahy	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
121⅛	114⅞	4	Curtis P pf	100	118½	118½	118½	117⅞
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1700	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7½
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	100	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
90¼	55	3½	Cutler	100	61	61	61	..

—D—

43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	600	26½	26	26	27
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
153	101¾	6*	Del Lack&W	100	114	114	114	113¾
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
237	139	8	Diamond M	1900	226	218¾	224½	..
145¼	95¾	4*	Dupont	4400	115½	113¾	114½	115
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
105	97	8	Duplan S pf	200	115	115	115	..

—E—

255⅛	175¾	5*	East Kodak	700	209¾	207	209	208¾
37¼	24	..	Easton Axle	100	24	24	24	23⅞
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto L	1100	78½	76½	76½	78
9¾	3¾	..	Elec Boat	100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	15000	71	68⅝	68⅝	71¼
152	120½	9½	El P&L 6% pd	100	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
79¼	61⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	65⅜	64⅞	65	65⅞
59⅝	44	5	End John	100	48	48	48	..
66	39¼	2.40	Enc P S	100	53	53	53	..
50⅜	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
64⅜	35⅝	..	Erie	200	41¼	41⅛	41⅜	41¼

—F—

9⅞	1¾	..	Fairbanks	1000	2¾	2¾	2¾	1¾
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	500	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Mot Tr	500	8½	8½	8½	8½
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	68½	68½	68½	68⅝
43	30	2.40*	Fed Wat Svc	100	34½	34½	34½	35
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20½
87⅞	69¼	4	Firestone pf	300	71⅞	71½	71½	71⅝
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	1100	51⅜	51¼	51¼	51¼
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	5600	2⅛	1⅞	1¾	2⅛
21	6½	..	Fisk2Rub 1pf	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
52⅞	40	3	Florsheim S	100	43	43	43	..
50⅞	20	2	Follansbee B	100	25	25	25	25
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	200	84⅛	83	83½	83⅛
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	34¼	33⅝	34¼	33¾
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	2500	45¾	45⅛	45½	46⅛
55½	37	4*	Freeport Tx	300	44	44	44	43⅞

—G—

11¾	5½	..	Gabriel A	200	8	8	8	8⅛
80	67	5	Gamewell	100	67½	67½	67½	..
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8½	8¼	8⅜	..
105	88½	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	93⅜
111⅞	78¼	4⅜	Gen Am Tk	1500	87	85⅝	86⅞	86¼
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	100	19	18½	19	18½
34½	13¼	..	Gen Cable	100	14	14	14	14¼
109¾	83⅛	7	Gen Cable pf	20	89	89	89	..
101	98	6	Gen St C pf	200	99½	99	99½	..
95⅜	60¼	1.60	Gen Elec	20000	70⅜	69⅛	69¾	70⅜
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	113¾	113⅜	113⅜	115⅜
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	1200	54⅞	53¼	54⅝	54⅜
106½	78	6	Gen G&E c v pf	100	84½	84½	84½	85
18⅜	8	.30*	Gen G&E A	300	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
59⅜	40⅛	3*	Gen Mills	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅝	..
96¼	92⅝	5	Gen Mot 5 pf	700	96½	96	96½	96
54¼	42⅞	3*	Gen Motors	25000	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝
52⅞	30½	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	36	35⅝	35⅝	35¾
41⅞	24	4	Gen O Ad A	200	30	29½	30	30
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	1500	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33¼
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	79½	78½	79½	78½
90	65¼	4*	Gen Refrac	100	76½	76½	76½	76
106½	58	5*e	Gillette	20600	87¼	82	82¼	88¼
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	300	11⅞	11	11⅛	..
8½	6⅝	7	Gimbel pf	100	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞
38	15⅛	2*e	Glidden	100	17	15⅝	15⅝	16⅜
105⅛	91	7	Glidden pnf	20	85	85	85	85
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1900	40½	40	40¼	40⅛
78⅛	59⅜	4	Goodrich	400	26¾	25¼	25¾	26¾
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	600	63¾	62¾	62¾	62
82½	70	7	Gotham pf	200	70	70	70	70¼
13⅜	5¾	..	Graham-P	700	6½	6	6½	6¼
10¾	5½	..	Graham-P ctf	100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
59⅞	18	3	Granby	100	24¼	24	24	23½
52	30	..	Grand Silver	100	38½	38½	38½	..
43½	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	700	42¾	42⅜	42¾	42¼
43	29	1	Grant WP	100	32½	32¼	32¼	33
25⅜	9⅝	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	600	21⅝	21	21⅛	21
34½	18⅝	1.40	Grt W Sug	400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	40	116	115½	115½	116
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	1300	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	14⅜
46½	28¼	..	Gulf Mob	100	31	31	31	31⅞

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
23¼	12⅝	..	Hnhn Dpt St	300	16⅞	16⅛	16½	16¾
31⅜	21	2	Hall Print	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
72¼	50	2	Harbison	200	52½	51	51	52
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	700	13	12½	12½	14
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	400	14	11½	11½	11¾
116⅞	53¼	10a	Houston Oil	3300	85¼	82¾	85	85⅝
62⅞	25⅞	5	Hudson Mot	700	33½	32⅞	33	33
26⅜	13	2*	Hupp Motors	300	14	13¾	14	13⅞

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	118
32	19⅝	2	Ind Oil & G	200	21½	21½	21½	22
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
87½	22	7	Indian M pf	10	22	22	22	..
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	500	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	12¾
124	73	5a	Ind Rayon	200	94	92⅝	94	..
239	154¼	4*	Ingersoll R	300	200¾	194½	194½	202
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	400	16½	16	16	15½
17⅞	10¼	.45	Insuran Sh	300	13	13	13	..
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	300	26⅝	25½	26⅝	..
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	200	175	175	175	173
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼

GOOD RAILWAY SIGNAL PROFIT FOR HALF YEAR

Income Indicates Higher Level of Earning Power Being Established

NEW YORK — General Railway Signal Company in its earnings for the first six months reflected the results of increased buying of signaling and train control devices by railroads the last year. Net of $1,170,242 was equal after preferred dividends to $3.03 a share on 357,500 common shares, compared with $2.69 on the same number of shares in the corresponding 1929 period. Actually, only 328,000 shares are in the hands of the public, as 29,500 has been bought in for the treasury. On the smaller amount, net equaled $3.31 a share.

At the end of 1929 the company reported it had in its treasury 20,550 shares of common, purchased during the fall stock market decline. This means that since the first of the year 8950 additional shares have been bought. Total stock held in the treasury is approximately 9 per cent of the total. It is believed the average purchase price of the treasury stock is below the current market value of around 79.

Unfilled orders July 1 were 23.8 per cent less than July 1, 1929, but 80 per cent greater than July 1, 1928. The management stated, however, that the prospect of additional business the remainder of this year was favorable. The comparison of percentage of unfilled orders does not, however, give as accurate a picture as in an industry where orders come in smaller units. One booking from a railroad often will change the unfilled order percentage materially, and as installation of signaling equipment may take a year or more, incoming revenues are not affected for some time.

Large Orders Received

For that reason, quarterly statements do not reflect the state of the business as truly as reports for longer periods. For instance, this year the first-quarter figure of $511,319 net was above the 1929 period, while the second quarter's net, at $658,923, was a reduction from a year before at $734,794. This year the company has received some large orders, such as the Toronto terminal project, but so many factors intervene before it will be reflected in earnings that it is impossible to tell which period this work will affect most.

In both 1928 and 1929 almost twice as much was earned in the second half as in the first. Last year the first-half net was about 34 per cent of the year's showing, while in 1928 six months' net of $746,341 was approximately 36 per cent of the year's earnings. It is the management's opinion that this year approximately the same ratio is likely.

The reason for this is that during the winter installations of signaling and interlocking equipment cannot be made on railroads affected by winter weather. Since in the last two years there has been considerable work to be done for such roads, the second half has been best from an earnings standpoint. Although installations on such lines may be made in the spring, revenues do not come in until most of the work has been completed, so it is often the third quarter before earnings reflect that business.

Splendid Earning Record

Earnings the last seven years indicate a new level of earning power is being established. In 1923 the company took over the Federal Signal Company, and beginning with that year earnings began to trend toward the record level reached in 1926. Factors influencing the increase in 1923-26 were the ordering of signaling and safety device installations by the Commerce Commission and the inception of automatic train control installations. Replacement work is becoming more important every year.

The increase in current liabilities betwen Dec. 31, 1928, and Dec. 31, 1929, is largely accounted for by a bank loan of $2,000,000 obtained last fall for buying stock for the treasury. How the purchase of the 8950 shares in 1930 was financed has not been disclosed. Though total assets have nearly doubled the last seven years, the plant is carried at a lower figure, funded debt has been eliminated and there has been only a relatively small increase in preferred and inventories. The $100 par common was exchanged for no par stock in 1925.

Outlook for the balance of 1930 is good. Railroads continue to put forth every effort at economy, the basis on which G. R. S. devices are sold. Large subway work still to be done for New York City and the plans of suburban communities for rapid transit lines point to future contracts similar to the one received by the company last August for city subway work.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '49	99½	99¼
Ollis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅝
Am F Pow 5s	88¼	88⅛
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	163	162⅝
Am T & T col 6½s	106¼	106¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	77½	77½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92	91⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	81¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	92	92
Atchs T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92⅜	92⅝
Atcch T&SF gen 4s '95	96	96
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	87	87
B&O cv 4½s	101¼	101¼
B&O 5s Series D	103⅝	103⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	110¼	110¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	99¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92¾	92¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104	104
Can North deb 6½s '46	116¾	116¾
Can North sf 7s '40	111½	111½
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Can South con 5s '62	106⅛	106
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¾	100¾
Certaineed 5½s rcts '48	63	63
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100½
Chi & Alton rfg 7s '49	69¾	69¾
Chi B & Q 3½s IIII div '49	88¼	88¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	71⅞	71⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71¾	71¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51¼	51
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84½	84½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98⅜	98⅜
Chi & Nw 4¾s	101	101
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96½	96½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A'63	101	100⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	91¼	91¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	98¼	98¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97⅞	97½
Colum Gas & E 5s '53 May	102½	102½
Commercial Credit 6½s '35	97¼	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅝	94⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99	99
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod	17¼	17¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	73	72⅞
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105½	105½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107½
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	79¾	79¾
Erie 5s '67	93¾	93½
Erie gen 75s	92¾	92¾
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	113¼	113⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	64⅞	62⅜
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	83	83
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Theater 6s	95¼	95¼
Goodyear 5s '57	93¼	93
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¾
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	99¾	99⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65	64½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	45	45
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100¾	100½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77½	77½
Keith 6s '46	83⅛	83⅛
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	117	117
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '51	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	82⅝	82⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	97	96⅞
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100¼	100¼
La Ark 5s	84	84
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
McCrory 5½s '41	98½	98½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	14½	104½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Mo K&T 4½s '78	99½	99½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79⅛	78⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108¾	108½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¾	102¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83½	83½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	81½	81½
Morris & Essex 4½s	100¼	100¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	98¼	98¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	98¾	98⅜
at Rad 6½s '47	22½	22½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83	83
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	97¾	97¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅝	101⅝
NY NH & H cv 6s '48	122½	122
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	110⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103⅝
Nor Am Ed 6s	98⅝	98⅝
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	93½	93½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113½	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112¼	112¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111½	111½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	47	47
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93	92⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅛	102⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	81	80
Penn R R 4½s	97⅜	97¼
Penn R R¾4s '63	101⅛	101⅛
Penn R R 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109½
Pere Marq 4s '56	92⅝	92⅝
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	96¼	96
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102½	102
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	104½	104½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	100¾	100¾
Pub Svc B&G 1970	100⅜	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98¾	98½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww '47	98¾	98¾
Rep I & S sf 5s '40	102½	102½
St L & SF 4½s '78	93¼	92⅝
St L & SF 5s B '50	102¾	102¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	98	97½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
Seabd A L con 6s '45	51½	51½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	44½	43½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96½	96¼
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97½
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99¾	99½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102	102
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	89	89
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96¼
Smith A O 6½s '33 A	102½	102½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105	105
Solway 5s	98¼	98¼
So Pac 4½s '68	98⅞	98¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	100
So Pac Oregon As 4½s '77	99⅝	99⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¾	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	111	111
So Ry gen 6s '56	117	117
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80¼	80
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	106⅞
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¾	104⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29½	29
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union El L of Chic 5s	83	83
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅝	100⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97	96½
Union Pacific 4s '68	91½	91⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	82½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	100⅞
Util Uow & Lt 5s ww	85¼	85¼
Vertienties Sugar 7s '42	37½	37
Va Ry 5s '62	106⅛	106⅛
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Wabash 5s B '76	100¾	100¾
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Warner Quinn 6s '39	81¼	81¼
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	104	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s	95	94½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	85¾	85¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99⅜	99¼
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	102	102
Western Un 5s '51	104½	104
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Western Un 5s 1960	104⅝	104⅝
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92	91¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104½	104½
Wickwire Spen 7s cvt '35	20	20
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅞	102⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	100¼	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 1	July31
3½s '47	100.29	101.0	100.29	101.0	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	103.1	102.31	103.0	103.00
US 3¾s '56	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.2
US 4s '54	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86	85¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	70½	70½
Akershus 5s '63	94¼	94¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73	73
Antioquia ITT	73	73
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅞	98⅝
Argentine Gov 5s '45	90½	90½
Argentine 5½s '62	94	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 E	98½	98½
Australia 4½s '57	79	78¾
Australia 5s '55	81¼	88
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103½	103½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97½	97½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	9 3⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110¼	110
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¾	114½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅞	109⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	110¼	110¼
Bergen (City) 7s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	71½	71½
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91⅝	91⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91½	91½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	71¼	71¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87½	87½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90½	90⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74⅞	74½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101	100¾
Bremen 7s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78½	78
Buenos Aires 6s '61	83	83
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99½	99½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81	81
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¾	88¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95¾	95¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97¼	97¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¾	101¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92¼	92¼
Coh'n (City) 5s '52	98⅞	98⅞
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	96½	96½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	83½	83½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	100½	100½
Cuba (Rep) 1945s	93¾	93¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	70	70
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅜	105⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅜	102½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Duke Power 6s	105⅝	105⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	78	78
Fiat 7s '46 war	94½	94½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅜	119½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124¼
Germ 7s '49	106⅛	106⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90¼
Germ G E 6s '48	95¾	95¾
Greek 6s '68	86½	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	96
Hungary Mun 6½s '45	102½	102½
Irish Free State 5s '60	100½	100½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94¾	94¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅝	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100¼	100¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½	92⅛	91⅞
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84⅝	84⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96½	96¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98	98
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Medellin 6½s '54	69	69
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90⅝	90⅝
Minas 6½s '58	69½	69½
New So Wales 5s '57	83¼	83¼
New So Wales 5s '58	83¼	83¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92½
Norway Bank 5s '67	98¾	98½
Norway (King) 5s '63	99⅞	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	102⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93½	93½
Nuremberg 6s '52	88	88
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅝	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	95	95
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅛	103⅛
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	79	79
Peru 7s '59	92½	92⅜
Poland 7s '47	85	84½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	95½	95½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55..6	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96¾	96¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95¾	95¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅛	91⅛
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104¾	104¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90⅜	90¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92¾	92¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	66½	66½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99	99
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	94	94
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90⅜	90⅜
Saxon State 7s '45	98¾	98¾
Scine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86⅜	86
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96¼	96¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73¾	73¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¾	105¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '48	92	92
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91	91
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88	87¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	74	74
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98	98
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	89½	89½
Unterelbe 6s '53	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Westphalia El 6s '53	82½	82½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Am-Can Util Corp	8	10
do pt pf	33	35
Amer & Gen Sec 6% pf	41	..
do A	15	..
do B	3	..
*Am Founders Corp	11½	12½
*do 6½ 1st pf	42	46
*do 6% 2d pf	24	..
*do 7% 1st pf	47½	51½
*conv pf	84	..
do war	1	..
Amer Insurance stock un	13	15½
Amer & Con Corp	17	19
Assoc Std Oil Stocks, A	10¼	11
Atlantic Secur pf	43	46
do warrants	½	..
Basic Industry Shares	7⅞	8⅝
British Type Inv	10⅛	11⅜
Century Shares	46	48
Chain Store Inv Corp	1	2½
do pf	70	..
Chain & Gen Eq 6½% pf	60	67
Chartered Investors	22	25
do pf	78	80
Chicago Corp	11	14
Colonial Invest Corp	24½	25½
Community Shares, A	9	..
do B	9	..
Continental Securities	48½	50
Cont Metropolitan	4½	9
Corporate Capital unit	17¼	19¼
Corporate Trust	7¼	8
Crum & Foster Ins B	57	60
do 7% pf	100	103
Crum & Foster Inc, B	57	60
do 8% pf	105	..
Deposited Bk Shrs, N Y	11	11¾
do B 1	9½	10⅜
Diversified Tr Shares, A	21½	23¼
do B	19¼	20
do C	7¾	8¼
Equitable Inv units	16	20
Equity Invest	22	..
Federated Capital	13	15
First Amer Corp	9½	10
Fixed Trust Shares, A	19⅜	..
do B	16⅞	..
General Equity Corp, A	6¾	7¾
Granger Trading Corp	19	..
Guardian Inv (Comn)	20	23
do conv pf	20	24
do pf w w	22	26
Guard Pub Ut Inv, w w	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	24	28
Gude Winmill Trad Cp	35	45
Incorporated Investors	50½	53
Insull Inv	61½	64½
Int Sec C Am 6½% pf	91½	..
do 6% cum pf	88	..
do A	40	..
do B	12	..
Inv Tr N. A. A	14½	14⅝
do units	27	28
Inv Tr Assoc	16¼	..
*Invest Trust of N Y	9⅝	10⅝
Investors Trusttee Sh	15	17
Investment Fund of N J	7	..
Jackson & Co Sec 6% pf	97½	100
do Assoc	53½	56½
Joint Investors, A	30	..
do conv pf	100	106
Leaders of Industry, A	10½	11¾
Massachusetts Invest	42⅞	44¾
Mohawk Invest	58¼	61¼
Mutual Management	2	2¾
Nation-Wide Sec, B	8⅝	9⅜
No & So Am B	1	3
North Am Trust Shares	7¼	8¼
Northern Securities	128	132
Oil Shares units	49¼	54¼
Old Colony Tr Assoc	40	43
Power & Light Secur	54	56
Power & Rail Tr Shares	12⅜	13⅜
Research Investment	23	..
Second Int Sec, A	22	..
do 6% pf	41½	..
do B	5	..
Secur Corp Gen 7% pf	103	106
Shawmut Bank Invest	19	21
Spencer Trask Fund	34¾	36¾
Stand Am Tr Shares	9	9½
Stand Collat Trust	12⅜	13⅜
Stand Inv 5½% pf, w w	74	80
Stand Oil Trust Shares	9⅜	10⅜
S W Straus Inv units	50	54
Super Corp of Amer, A	9½	9⅝
do B	8½	9
Syndicate Shares	8¼	9¼
Trust Std Oil Shares, A	9	..
*do B	9½	10¼
United Capital, A, un	30	..
do B	30	..
U S & Brit Inst, B	3	..
do A	14½	..
*do $3 pf	41	..
U S Elec Lt & Pwr, A	36¾	38¾
*do B	10⅛	10⅝
U S Shares A 1	11¼	12½
do C 1	22⅞	..
do C 3	16¾	18½
Wedgwood Invest	6	..
do pf	70	80

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Stand Inv 5s, '37, ex w	85½	88

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅝. De Beers was 7, Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 16d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2¼ per cent; three months, 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Aug. 1	July 31
432 Am Found	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11½
306 Am T&T	212¼	211¼	210	211½
1378 Am T&T rts	17⅜	17	17⅜	18
1200 Andes Pet	30	30	30	30
5 Big Sanf	56	56	56	..
5 Bos El	79	79	79	79
5 Bos El 1 pf	106	106	106	106
15 B&M pr pf	108	108	108	..
10 Cal & Hec	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
10 Con Sec	46	46	46	..
105 Cred Alli	9¼	9	9¼	..
20 E Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20 E G&Fuel	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
170 E G&F pf	95½	95	95½	95½
33 E G&F prpf	81	81	81	81½
5 E Mass B	16	16	16	..
268 Edison Elec	261	255	259	262
200 Em Asso	25	25	25	25
30 Galv H pf	7	7	7	..
10 Gen Alloy	11½	11½	11½	..
20 Gen Capital	42	42	42	..
15 Mergenthal	97	96	97	..
10 Nash	35⅝	35⅝	35Z	..
50 Nat Leather	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
200 NE Tel	144½	144½	144½	144½
5 Old Colony	141	141	141	..
1000 Pac Mills	21⅝	21½	21⅝	22½
100 Pub Util	20	19¾	20	19
30 Quincy Min	17	17	17	17
65 Ry & Lt	70	69	69	..
50 Shawmut	16½	16½	16½	16
33 Stone & Web	82½	81⅞	82½	83
20 Swift & Co	20	30	30	..
40 Uni Found	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
25 Uni Shoe	66⅜	63⅝	66	65⅞
200 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
1000 Util Eq pf	81	81	81	81
450 Util Hyd	9	8¾	8¾	9

BONDS

2000 Amoskeag 6s	80	79	80	..
1000 E Mass 4½s	35½	35½	35½	..
1000 Miss Riv 5s	95	95	95	..
1000 Swift 5s	102	102	102	..
1000 Wst T&T 5s	100¾	100⅜	100¾	100¾

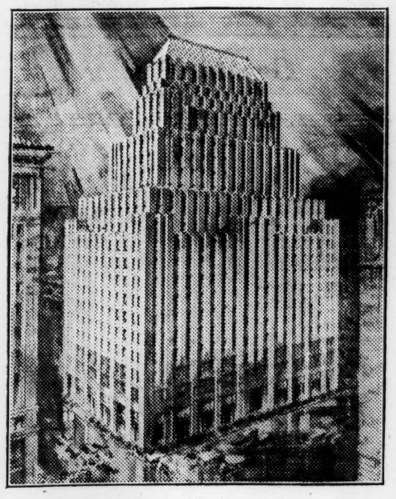
FINAN—Add Grain Chicago

F. G. SHATTUCK INCOME

Frank G. Shattuck Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $612,949 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 47 cents a share on the 1,290,000 no-par shares of stock, compared with $749,029, or 58 cents in the previous quarter and $691,370, or 53 cents a share on the above share basis, in the June, 1929, quarter. Consolidated net profit for the six months to June 30 was $1,361,978, or $1.05 a share, compared with $1,495,258, or $1.15 a share on the above share basis in the first half of 1929.

75 FEDERAL STREET

Facing Federal, Franklin and Devonshire Streets



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CATTLE PRICES HIGHER DUE TO LOW RECEIPTS

Hogs and Lambs Have Irregular Week in the Livestock Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Cattle receipts were the lightest in many years at this center and fat cattle values were forced sharply higher, while hogs zig-zagged back and forth to finish close to the basis of a week earlier. Lambs slumped considerably but came back to wind up 25 to 50 cents lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The general run of cattle, both steers and cows, advanced 50 to 75 cents in the face of minus showings on dressed beef, indicating that scarcity aone was responsible for the rise. Vealers held about steady and bulls moved up the same amount as steers.

A late top of $11.15 was scored on medium-weight beeves, and yearlings hit $10.50. The upper crust of steers and yearlings brought $10 to $10.50 with most of the grain-feds at $8.25 to $10, and short-fed and grassy types at $6.50 to $8. Heifer yearlings reached an extreme crest of $10, with the majority of the run from $9.50 down.

Most beef cows brought $4.50 to $6. A string of Wyoming steers went at $8.50 to $8.75, with one load at $7.50 Choice cows in the consignment made $6.00. Choice veal calves sold regularly at $11 to $11.50.

Hogs slumped in the initial session but advanced to top at $9.85 by midsession, closing with the peak at $9.65, five cents less than a week ago. Most grades and weights finished steady to 10 cents lower. The bulk of 160 to 130-pound weights made $9.50 to $9.60, with 220 to 310-pound butchers at $8.75 to $9.50.

Packing sows sold mainly at $7.35 to $8.00, with a few shippers up to $3.15 and heavies from $7.25 down. Strong-weight pigs brought $9 to $9.50.

Fat lambs punged downward the first two days of the week but strengthened later, owing to curtailed receipts and partly to the fact that cheapness recommended purchase, as values reached the lowest July levels since 1914. At the close, most westerns, which comprised 75 per cent of the supplies, sold at $9 to $9.25, and natives from $9.15 down. Throw-outs went at $7 to $7.50. Fat ewes scarce and brought largely $3 to $3.75.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12.30
2 Acetol Prod A	6	5⅜	5⅜
1 Affiliated Prod	20	20	20
1 Alum Ltd pf	97½	97½	97½
1 Am Cit P & L	40	40	40
1 Am Cit P & L B	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Am Cyan B	22¼	21⅝	22¼
4 Am & Fgn Pow war	50½	50	50½
4 Am Gas & El	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
1 Am Light & Trac	61	61	61
33 Am Sup Power	23½	23¼	23¼
14 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	9¾	9¼	9¼
2 Am Yvette	2½	2⅛	2⅛
6 Appalach Gas	9¾	9¼	9¼
1 Ark Nat Gas A	9½	9½	9½
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	5½	5½	5½
1 Asso Gas & El	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Asso Gas & El A	32½	32	32
5 Atlas Util war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Autom Mus A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5 Avia Credit	15	15	15
B			
11 Bahia Corp	5¾	5½	5½
1 Bahia Corp pf	5	5	5
2 Blue Ridge	9⅝	9½	9⅜
5 Blue Ridge cvt pf	40¾	40½	40½
1 Buckeye Pipe	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
C			
1 Cable & Wire B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10 Can Mare Wireless	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1 Carnation Co	30½	30½	30½
6 Cent Pub Serv A	28½	28½	28½
5 Cen States El	24	23½	23½
1 Cen Sta El cv pf	125	125	125
2 Chatch Ph Al nv	19	19	19
5 Chem Nat As nv	24⅜	24½	24¾
25 Cities Service	28½	28¼	28¼
20 Comwlth Edison	298	295	295
3 Comwlth & So war	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜
2 Cont Shares cvt pf	70½	70½	70½
1 Corp Sec Chi	25	25	25
10 Cosden Oil	44⅞	44	44½
1 Courtaulds	10	1 0	10
1 Crown Cent Pet	⅜	⅜	⅜
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	3¼	3¼	3¼
9 Deere & Co new	78½	75	75
2 De Forest	3½	3½	3½
1 De Haviland new	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Detroit Aircraft	5⅛	4⅞	5
1 Dresser Mfg A	45	45	45
4 Duquesne Gas	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
E			
1 Eisler Elec	9¼	9¼	9¼
115 El Bond & Sh	83¼	81½	82
1 El Bond & Sh 5½ pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 El Pow Assoc	24	24	24
1 El P&L opt war	47	47	47
2 Europe El deb rts	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Evans Wallo Lead	2	2	2
F			
2 Fandango	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Finan Corp A	12	12	12
3 Ford Mot Ltd	18⅛	18	18⅛
1 Foremost Dairy pf	8	8	8
1 Foremost Fabrics	6	6	6
G			
12 Gen Bak	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Gen Elev Ltd rct	113¼	113¼	113¼
350 Gen Gas&El cv pf B	82	82	82
1 Gold Seal Elec	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Goldfield Cons	12	12	12
18 Goldman Sachs	18¼	18	18
210 Gt A & P 1st pf	117½	117½	117½
H			
3 Hires Co A	29¾	29	29¾
2 Holling Gold Min	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Houston Oil	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 Hudson Bay M&S	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Humble Oil	86	85⅞	85⅞
2 Pedro El Serv	37½	37	37
16 Hygrade Food	12¾	12¼	12⅝
I			
2 Ind Fin cfi (10%)	18¼	1 8	18¼
7 Insull Util (9%)	61½	61	61
15 Ins Co Nor Am rts	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
12 Insurance Sec (1.40)	16⅜	16	16
1 Intercon Petrol	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
13 Int Nickel rts	3-16	3-16	3-16
1 Internat Pet (1)	13⅞	13¾	13¾
5 Inter Util A (3½)	40½	40	40
3 Inter Util B	12	12	12
1 Inter Util war	5¼	5¼	5¼
K			
1 Kirby Pet	13¼	13¼	13¼
L			
1 Lane Bryant (2)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Leonard Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
M			
Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12.30
6 Mavis Bott	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Merr Ch & S pf	84	84	84
2 Metal & Min	13	12⅞	13
5 Mid West Util	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
3 Mountain Prod	9⅞	9	9⅜
3 Municipal Serv	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
N			
1 National Am Co	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Nat Avia	9	9	9
1 Nat Fam Stores	12	12	12
6 Nat Investors	14⅞	13¾	13¾
2 Nat Screen	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Nat Short T Sec A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
350 Nev Cal Elec	118	118	118
1 N Y Pet Roy	11	11	11
7 Nisg Hud Pow	16⅞	16¾	16¾
1 North States P A	151	151	151
O			
1 Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Ohio Oil	65¼	65¼	65¼
6 Ohio Oil new	32⅜	32½	32½
1 Outboard Mot B	4	4	4
P			
4 Pac G & E 1 pf	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
2 Pandem Oil	½	½	½
3 Pantepec Oil	2	2	2
1 Paramount Cab	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Pennroad Corp	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
2 Premier Gold	1	1	1
2 Prince & Whitely	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
14 Pub Util Hold	19½	18⅞	19⅛
1 Pub Ut Hold war	4¾	4¾	4¾
R			
1 Rainbow L Prod B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Reiter Foster	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Rolls Royce Am pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
S			
2 Salt-Creek Cons	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Salt-Creek Prod	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Saxet Co	16	15¾	16
2 Seabd Util	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Seeman Bros	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
12 Segal Lock	5¼	5⅛	5¼
3 Segal Lock rts	¼	⅛	⅛
1 Shenandoah	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Shenandoah pf	42	41¾	41¾
1 Shreveport El D Pipe	7½	7½	7½
3 Starrett Corp	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
9 Straus Roth	17½	17	17
1 Swift Int	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
U			
1 Ulen & Co	22½	22½	22½
4 Ungerleider Fin	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Union Nat Gas Can	31	31	31
23 Unit Founders	18	17⅝	17⅝
10 United Gas new	15	14¾	14⅞
10 Un Lt & Pow A	42⅜	41¼	41½
2 Un L & Pw cv pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Unit Milk Prod	2½	2½	2½
3 U S & Overseas	17⅜	17½	17⅝
1 U S Dairy Prod A	65	65½	65½
1 U S Dairy Prod B	18	18	18
3 U S Elec Pow	13¼	13	13
3 U S Gypsum	40¾	40⅛	40⅛
2 U S Lines pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 U S Stores	7	7	7
5 Utah Apex Min	1¾	1½	1½
1 Utility & Indus	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
V			
2 Vacuum Oil	85½	85½	85½
W			
1 Walker Mines	2½	2½	2½
2 West Va Coal & Coke	1¾	1¾	1¾

DOMESTIC BONDS
SALES (in $1000)

15 Am G&E 5s '28	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Am G & Pow 6s '39	91½	91½	91½
1 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Appalach Gas 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
1 Appalach Pow 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Ariz Pow & Lgt 5s '56	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
12 Asso Elec 4½s '53	87	86½	86½
7 Asso G&E 5½s '77	97½	97½	97½
11 Asso G&E 5s '68	84	83¾	83¾
6 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	78	78	78
2 Asso Sim Hdw 6½s '33	86	86	86
10 B rmingh Gas 5s '50	97	97	97
2 Bost & Me 6s m '33	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Caro P&L 5s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
12 Childs Co 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
13 Cities Ser 5s '50	100⅛	100	100⅛
7 Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	83	83	83
2 Consum Pow 4¼s '58	100¼	100¼	100¼
73 Cont G & E 5s A '58	90	89⅞	90
2 Cuddahy Pack 5s '46	101½	101½	101½
1 DeDt Int B 6½s '52	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
6 El P N G 6½ '43 ww	102	101½	102
5 Elec P & L 5s 2030	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
9 Firestn Cot M 5s '48	88½	88½	88½
5 Fla P & L 5s '54	87½	87⅜	87½
1 Gat Pow 6s '41	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Goodyr T&R 5½s '31	100½	100½	100½
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
1 Indianpolis P&L 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
23 Ingersoll Util Inv 6s B'40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Inter Pow Sec 7s E'57	99	99	99
5 Inters Pow 6s '52	87	87	87
1 Jersey Cen P&L 5sB'47	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Kan G&E 4½s'80	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 Kop Gas&C 5s '47	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
6 Laclede Gas 5½s '25	105¼	105	105¼
1 Lone Star Gas 5s'42	98½	98½	98½
1 Louis P&L 5s '57	97	97	97
10 Mass Gas 5s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Mid West Util 5s '34	98½	98½	98½
18 Mid West Util 5s '35	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
72 Mo Pac 5s H '80	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
2 N rragansett 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
5 Nat P&L Co A 2026	106	106	106
20 Nat P&L 5s B 2030	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
3 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	77	77	77
3 New Eng G & El 5s'47	91	91	91
22 Nor Ind Pub Ser 5s '69	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
12 Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	95⅞	95½	95⅞
1 Pac Invest 5s A '48 ww	80½	80½	80½
5 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Phila El Pow 5½s '72	106	105¾	106
2 Potomac Edis 5s E '56	100	100	100
1 Pug Sd P & L 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	75	75	75
5 St L Gas & Coke 6s '47	71½	71½	71½
1 Shawing W&P 5s C '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Shawing W&P 4½s A'67	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 S E P&L 6s A 2025 xw	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 South Cal Ed 5s '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 South Cal Ed 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 South Cal Gas 5s '37	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 South Cal Gas 5s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 South Lt & P 5s A '57	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 So west Nat G 6s '45	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 So west P&L 6s A '22	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Staley Mfg 6s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Stand P&L 6s '57	100	100	100
1 Swift Co 6s 32	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	95	95	95
16 Tex P&L 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Tri Util 5s '79 A	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
5 Union G Corp 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
30 Un L&R 5s '52	92	91¾	92
6 US Rub 6s '3	96½	96½	96½
1 Van Sweringen 6s '35	97	97	97
1 Wabash RR 5s D '80	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 West T Ut 5s A '57	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

10 Berlin Elty El 6s '55	84¼	84¼	84¼
8 Buen Air P 7½s '47	100	100	100
5 Chile M B 6s '31	100	100	100
33 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Hun It Bk 7½s '63	AC 88	88	88
1 It Sup Po 6s A '63	xw. 69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1 Netherlands 6s B '72	104½	104½	104½
3 Prussia PS 6s '52	88¾	88⅝	88¾
10 Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	87	87	87
2 Santiago Chile 7s '61	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	84	84	84
9 Terni Elec 6½s '53	83⅜	83	83
5 Un Indust 6½s '41	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

‡Actal sales. ‡Ex-rights. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock, G—Partly extra. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

FAVORABLE decisions on rates and other matters have come to the railways so rapidly in recent months that the carriers can no longer give the impression that the "breaks" in legislation and rate decisions are adverse to their interests.

Since the United States Supreme Court's ruling in the valuation of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway at the turn of the year, no decision of importance has been contrary to the railroad side of the question. In the valuation case, the Supreme Court, although not laying down definite bases for evaluating the roads, held that due consideration must be given to cost of reproduction, a theory for which the railroads in common with all other utilities had always contended.

Recently, another basic ruling was made by the same tribunal, this time in respect to the Hoch-Smith Resolution. This had directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the existence of a "depressed condition" in industries in making its report especially agriculture. Because of the ambiguity of the resolution and the fact that the Interstate Commerce Act was held to supersede it, the Supreme Court ruled that the Hoch-Smith Resolution carried no weight in governing the decisions of rate-making.

Then came the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in respect to class rates—with which, in the western territory, had been combined an investigation prescribed by the same Hoch-Smith Resolution. It granted increases in class rates (as distinguished from the more generally used commodity rates), which may add some $40,000,000 to revenues of eastern lines and $12,000,000 to western carriers. The railroads have had every encouragement, in a judicial sense, this year.

Modern Publicity

Considering the public interest evinced in the new American Austin motorcar with a tie-in on the merits of rail travel, the Jersey Central Railroad has recently had the name of its Blue Comet—de luxe all-coach train between New York and Atlantic City effectively publicized. On the roof of one of the diminutive cars, which is so low that a person standing on the sidewalk may see over it, are the words "Blue Comet, World's Fastest Train, No Extra Charge."

Painted in white across the top while the railroad's name is carried in a gold seal on the doors, the car itself drew a crowd wherever it stopped, and the advertising of the railroad has thus been displayed to large crowds throughout New York daily.

Electrification Completed

The Philadelphia-Trenton electrification project of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been completed and the local passenger trains in that 36-mile stretch of line are now drawn by electric power. Schedules have been shortened, a total of 232 minutes having been taken out of the schedules of 20 trains.

The work is a part of the railroad's plan to electrify the entire New York-Washington line which, with other similar undertakings, will cost an aggregate of $100,000,000. The Philadelphia-Wilmington part of the work has also been completed, while that between New York and New Brunswick is now under way.

Of Interest to Travelers

The right-of-way of the Boston & Maine Railroad on all its important lines is being given a liberal dose of oil to lay the dust and thus make rail travel the more attractive. More than 500,000 gallons of oil are being used on nearly 1000 miles of main lines, while rock ballast on 500 miles of the road further assures freedom from dirt.

The oil-spreader heats the oil to a temperature of 175 degrees before squirting it over the roadbed. Among the divisions receiving this attention are those from Lowell, Mass., to Woodsville, N. H.; Concord, N. H., to White River Junction; Portsmouth to Intervale, N. H.; Springfield, Mass., to Windsor, Vt., and other points.

One-day excursions from New York to points along the New Jersey seacoast are announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Excursion trains run Tuesdays and Thursdays, round-trip rates being less than the one-way fare. Similar excursions to New York from Jersey points are available.

Preparing Pullman Space

Agents selling Pullman space for trains departing after 10 p. m. have recently been furnished a code by the Pullman Company, which shows, on the diagram, how each section or room is to be prepared for occupancy by passengers, thus avoiding delay or incorrect preparation of space in advance.

Ticket agents will ask travelers how they want their space prepared, in the event they hold a ticket for more than one single berth. They will then place in the margin of the diagram the letter "A" if only the lower berth of a section is to be made down; "B" if both berths are to be prepared; "C" if all three berths in a drawing-room are to be made ready, and "D" if only the lower and sofa in a drawing-room are desired.

In this way, the Pullman conductor has an advance indication, which he can transmit to the porters of various cars, and the space can be ready in the desired manner at any time that passengers board late-departing trains. While the bulletin was issued by the New York Central Lines, it is understood that the instructions and code are general to all Pullman car lines.

Smooth Trainhandling

The intensive campaigns of several railways in recent years to improve the handling of trains has been eminently successful and the attention shown this subject by passengers warrants the continued interest of railway officials in maintaining the standards recently set.

For many years, three railroads stood out conspicuously in this respect—the Canadian Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroads provided notoriously rough handling of trains but the campaign to eliminate the rough starts and stops has been noticeably effective. On some roads, including the New Haven's night trains, the Canadian National, the Milwaukee and other lines, rough starts are virtually non-existent.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George A. Wesson, Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. Myrtle Thompson, Moline, Ill.
Miss Goldie Albright, Dixon, Ill.
Mrs. Emilie M. Todd, Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert Lawrence Jr., New York City
Mrs. A. T. Hoffman, Great Neck, N. Y.
A. T. Hoffman, Great Neck, N. Y.
Mrs. G. A. Diugman, Long Beach, Calif.
G. A. Diugman, Long Beach, Calif.
Dorothy Mae Diugman, Long Beach, Calif.
Cecil Wimmer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Martha Fraser, Chicago, Ill.
Marjorie Woodbury, West Hartford, Conn.
Katherine Woodbury, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. N. H. Harris, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Mary McManus, Port Huron, Mich.
Miss Catherine McManus, Port Huron, Mich.
Miss Elizabeth H. McManus, Port Huron Mich.
Vera Andrus, Port Huron, Mich.
Louise R. Unger, Port Huron, Mich.
Howard E. Stevenson, Toronto, Canada
Harold P. Nelson, New York City
Louise Boniger Nelson, New York City
Miss Irene C. Herring, New York City
Mrs. R. C. Doty, Kansas City, Mo.
R. C. Doty, Kansas City, Mo.

CENTRAL MAY SELL READING STOCK TO BALTIMORE & OHIO

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports in Wall Street today said that the New York Central Railroad had agreed to transfer its holdings in the Reading Company to the Baltimore & Ohio.

No specific time for the transaction has been set, but the report said the Central had agreed in principle to the deal, providing that in return the B. & O. gives it certain trackage rights. It is understood that these would include rights over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, which the B. & O. recently acquired and also a continuation of certain trackage rights over the Reading and its controlled Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The New York Central owns $13,145,000 par value of Reading Company common stock, and $6,840,000 par value first preferred and $15,015,000 of second preferred.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS GAIN

American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., reports for the 12 months ended June 30 a consolidated net income of $7,696,612, after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, compared with $6,985,393 in the preceding 12 months. This is equal to $3.82 a share on the 1,698,511 shares of common in the 12 months ended June 30, compared with $3.94 a share on 1,467,750 shares in the preceding 12 months.

RADIO-KEITH-ORPHEUM GAIN

Net profit of radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30, 1930, was $2,166,133 after charges and federal taxes, but before preferred dividends of subsildiaries, compared with $630,569 in the first six months of 1929. For the quarter ended June 30, 1930, net profit was $350,231 after the above charges, compared with $1,815,902 in the preceding quarter and $22,360 in the second quarter of the previous year.

DIVIDENDS

Bulova Watch Co., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common stock and 87½ cents on the $3.50 convertible preferred stock, both payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

American Metals Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 was declared on the preferred, both dividends payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug 21.

Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Standard Oil Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly of 25 cents, both payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 16.

HERSHEY CHOCOLATE NET HOLDS UP WELL

NEW YORK—Hershey Chocolate Corporation net for the quarter ended June 30 of $1,933,496 after expenses, inventory adjustments, federal taxes, etc., is equivalent after dividends on 6 per cent prior preferred and $4 convertible preferred to $2.16 a share on 706,520 no-par shares of common, compared with net in the preceding quarter of $2,320,218, equivalent after dividends on 6 per cent preferred and $4 preferred, including extra of $1 on the $4 preferred to $2.65 a share on 678,213 common shares and net in June quarter of 1929 of $1,959,729, equal to $2.25 a share on 650,000 common shares.

Net for the six months ended June 30 of $4,253,714 after above charges is equal after dividends on 6 per cent preferred and $4 preferred, including $1 extra on $4 preferred in March quarter, to $4.36 a share on 706,520 common shares, compared with net in the first half of 1929 of $4,224,869, equal after preferred dividends, including allowance for an extra on the $4 preferred, to $4.42 on 650,000 common shares.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF CROSLEY RADIO

CINCINNATI—Production schedules at the Crosley Radio Corporation plant have been stepped up to 1000 sets a day. This will be increased within a short time to provide for the increased business already received.

The number of employees has been increased by 50 per cent the last 30 days and every day more are being added. Pres. Powel Crosley Jr., stated new help is being put on as fast as they can be accommodated.

"We now have a backlog of orders sufficient to insure operations on a heavy scale for 60 days," he stated "General acceptance of our new products has been more than we expected, and as a result we have not been keeping up with them in our production."

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Greater Boston

Hotels of Distinction
NEW YORK AND BOSTON
THE COPLEY-PLAZA
ARTHUR L. RACE MANAGING DIRECTOR
BOSTON
THE PLAZA
FRED STERRY PRESIDENT
JOHN D. OWEN MANAGER
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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
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Special Weekly Rates
Overlooking the Charles River and Its Esplanade
Rooms and Suites All With Bath
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The Beaconsfield
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"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
Catering to the highest class of permanent and transient guests.
Select American Plan Dining Room
Attractive rooms and suites available for a long or short period.
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The Savoy
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Located just off Massachusetts Avenue.
Rates (All with bath)
Single $2.00 2.50 3.00
Double $2.50 3.50 4.00
Suites for four $5.00 6.00
Nothing higher

Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott President
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HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
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Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4, $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind connected.
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Fritz Carlton Hotel
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at Entrance to Fenway
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Five minutes walk to Christian Science church
Rooms and suites, $2.00 to $8.00 a day.
SPECIAL SUNDAY LUNCHEON 70c
Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ
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Transient Rates, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Special Permanent Rates
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Telephone in every room

Hotel Bellevue
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Near large, modern garage.
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Room with bath, $3.50 up.
BOSTON

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ON BALSAM LAKE, WISCONSIN
A refined summer home for you and your family Modern lodge, cottages with electric light, running water, toilets and stoves. Good beach Water sports. Black bass, northern pike, crappies. Nine-hole golf course on estate. Tennis, croquet. Shetland ponies, saddle horses Music private dancing.
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"On the Ocean Front and Historic South Shore"

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A quiet, charming, homelike hotel within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.
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Reasonable Rates
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Every Room has Private Bath
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"On the Ocean Front"
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"The Flower of Cape Cod"

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A Matron in attendance for the comfort and assistance of ladies traveling alone.

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No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
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Write for Special Weekly Rates

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Kitchenette Apartment Hotel, unsurpassed service. These spacious apartments, ranging in size from 1 to 5 rooms, immediately appeal to those wishing a real home in a hotel. Most tasteful and artistic furnishings. Ideal location for the Southern guest.
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Walking distance from downtown Christian Science church · Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50 · Monthly rates 25%-35% less than daily tariff · Grill in connection · FREE TAXI from all stations · 25c garage · Gates Hotel in Los Angeles under same management.

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AMERICAN PLAN
Close to business district, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet. Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates.

This hotel is under the management of Mr. G. W. MOYER JR.

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"YOUR WESTERN HOME"

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Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Conducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.
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Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100 with bath. Rates from $1.50
DINING ROOM and ENGLISH GRILL
Near Christian Science church
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
FREE BUS STEPHEN JONES

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300 ROOMS—300 BATHS
EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERN RATES
FIRST-CLASS REASONABLE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

MORE SURPRISES AT SEABRIGHT

Vines Defeats Hunter for Second Time Within a Week, 3-6, 6-3, 8-6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—Surprise results continued to develop in the thirty-seventh annual invitation tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, as the semi-final rounds in the five events being staged for the various trophies were played July 31. Two 18-year-old youths, neither of them ever listed in the national senior ranking, will fight out the men's singles, when H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena encounters Sidney B. Wood Jr., of Forest Hills, Aug. 1, while No. 10 in the ladies' ranking emerged successful over No. 3, both Californians, in one of the other semifinals, and will meet No. 5, another Californian, in the final Aug. 2.

Then, in the men's doubles, a newly organized team of recent juniors defeated the United States national junior doubles champions of 1929, after another hectic battle, and will oppose a pair of veteran stars, also linked for the first time in this tourney. Only in the ladies' doubles was there any consistent play, with Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, the Californians who stand high in women's doubles play, encountering the Palfrey sisters, who are also well up in that section of the ranking, though no official ranking was made.

Vines in Control

Vines, for the second time in a week, defeated Francis T. Hunter, in the semifinals, July 31, by a score of 3—6, 6—3, 8—6. It was almost a repetition of their encounter at Crescent Athletic Club, July 20, except that the match was a two out of three instead of the full championship distance, and Vines allowed Hunter only one set, instead of two, as on that occasion. In fact, but for a brace by Hunter in the ninth game of the first set, the New Rochelle man might not have obtained a set, as Vines was in control from the time when he started to overtake Hunter, after the latter had a lead of 5—0 in the initial set.

On the basis of points, the battle was close, as Vines had only 10 more points than the loser. But when it came to a study of the play, the younger star had matters all his own way all the way through, and but for his easing off to recuperate when leading at 5—2 in the final set, might have ended the struggle with a greater margin. But he was always able to stage a comeback when needed, and after Hunter had overtaken him at five-all, with hardly an effort by Vines, who merely asked the umpire when new balls would be available, the latter settled into his stride once more in the next game, and after appearing to lose the twelfth game on purpose, ran out the match with another series of placements in the next two, against a player who was doing his best to stop the inevitable result. The earned points for Vines were 57, as against 88 errors, while Hunter, one of the most aggressive placement makers in the United States was held to 13 earned points, with not a single service ace.

The victory of Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, the girl from Santa Ana, over Miss Edith A. Cross, furnished another sensation. Miss Cross had been regarded as one of the stars which might bring the Wightman Cup back, but against the careful back-court play of the winner, was forced into errors, and these gave Miss Cruickshank the advantage in less than half an hour of play, 6—2, 6—3. Mrs. Harper found Miss Virginia Hilleary, the Philadelphia girl whose victories over Miss Sarah Palfrey and Miss Marjorie Gladman had featured the earlier rounds, far below her form on those occasions, and galloped away with the other semifinal 6—0, 6—2.

Wood Displays 'Good Tennis

Sidney Wood, encountering the United States intercollegiate champion, Clifford S. Sutter, of New Orleans, displayed a lot of good tennis, and though Sutter managed to get the second set, the nephew of Watson M. Washburn, who will enter Harvard this fall, took the third and deciding set without the loss of a game, as his placement play met the attacks of Sutter with sharply chopped angle shots, to win at 6—3, 3—6, 6—0. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS
LADIES' SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper, defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, 7—5, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., Forest Hills, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. N. Williams 2d and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, 6—2, 6—2.

F. X. Shields and S. B. Wood Jr. defeated Keith E. Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., 4—6, 9—11, 7—5.

MACDONALD SMITH WINS

NEW YORK (AP)—Scoring 68s on his last two rounds, Macdonald Smith, veteran from the Lakeville Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, captured the Long Island open golf championship over the Engineers' Country Club course at Roslyn July 31 with a 72-hole total of 278. Smith put together rounds of 73—69—68—68 to distance the field by eight strokes. Finishing in second place at 286 was Willie Klein of Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, with Gene Sarazen of Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, another stroke behind.

SPRINGFIELD EIGHT WINS

The Springfield Rowing Association eight-oared junior crew won the preliminary race held last evening as a curtain raiser to the opening of the fifty-eighth annual championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen this afternoon on the Charles River. This event does not count as a championship event. The Springfield eight was stroked by Charles Thompson and it defeated its only opponent, the West Lynn Boat Club, stroked by J. E. Hildebrand, by four lengths. Springfield's time was 6m. 41 2-5s., while West Lynn took 6m. 55 1-5s.

Winner Over High-Ranked Players

MISS VIRGINIA HILLEARY of Germantown, Pa., Ranked No. 14 in Tennis.

PHILLIES STOP BROOKLYN CLUB

Robins Unable to Gain More While Chicago Is Idle—Pittsburgh Wins

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	39	.606
Chicago	58	41	.586
New York	55	44	.556
St. Louis	48	49	.495
Pittsburgh	48	49	.495
Boston	45	53	.459
Cincinnati	44	52	.458
Philadelphia	32	63	.337

RESULTS JULY 31

New York 11, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 12, Brooklyn 7.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.

While Chicago remained idle another day, the Brooklyn Robins lost an opportunity to improve their lead in first place of the National League by losing to the Philadelphia team by a score of 12 to 7.

The Phillies had lost 11-straight games and evidently were due to enter the win column again and it just happened that the Robins were the victims. The last-place team and league-leading batters used their hitting prowess to advantage against the visitors and won by a score of 12 to 7. Each team made 14 hits, but the Phillies' were more timely. Sweetland pitched the whole game for the winners. The third and fourth innings were the big ones for the Phillies for they scored five runs in each. Babe Herman was the star of the Robins at bat with five hits in five times up including his twenty-third home run. It was Sweetland's third win against the Robins this season.

After having given the New York Giants quite a battle in the first game of the series at the Polo Grounds the Boston Braves wilted badly in the second affair and lost by a score of 11 to 5. The Giants made a total of 20 hits against three Boston pitchers. The Braves made 10 hits and in all 30 during the game only two were for extra bases, one for two bases by Hugh Critz and the other a home run by Ethan Allen in the fourth inning.

Larry French pitched for the Pittsburgh Pirates against the St. Louis Cardinals and aided his own cause by doubling in the last of the ninth with Bartell and Bool on base for the winning run. The Pirates are now tied with St. Louis for fourth place. Burleigh Grimes started in the box for the Cardinals and held the Pirates to six hits and three runs in the seven innings he worked. Lindsey relieved him after he was taken out in favor of a pinch hitter, and was charged with the defeat. Suhr, Pirate first baseman, hit a home run. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	1	x	12	14	0
Brooklyn	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—	7	14	3

Batteries — Sweetland and McCurdy; Phelps, Heimach, Dudley and Lopez, Picinich. Losing pitcher—Heimach. Umpires—Moran, Clarke and Reardon. Time—1h. 55m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	3	x	11	20	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	10	3

Batteries—Mitchell, Pruett and Hogan; Zachary, Frankhouse. Cunningham and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Pruett. Losing pitcher—Zackary. Umpires—McGrew Jorda and Rigler. Time—2h. 21m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	4	8	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	3	10	0

Batteries — French and Bool; Grimes, Lindsey and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Lindsey. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—1h. 48m.

MISS McSHEEHY WINS RACE

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Miss Joan McSheehy of Whitinsville captured the New England A. A. A. U. senior 300-meter medley championship, and Bernard Gurklis of Gardner won the junior mile title in the feature events of the first outdoor swimming here this season. Three New England records were established and two broken.

Coast Guard Boats to Patrol Race Course

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New London, Conn.

EIGHT coast guard destroyers, seven cutters and many 125-foot and 75-foot patrol boats will be assigned to patrol duty for the international yacht races for America's Cup off Newport, it was announced July 31 at coast guard destroyer force headquarters here. The coast guard fleet will assemble at Newport Sept. 11. The first of the series of races will be Sept. 13.

Capt. W. H. Munter of the Boston base of the coast guard will be in command of the patrol.

SHAMROCK AND ERIN SAIL FROM AZORES

HORTA, Island of Fayal, Azores (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V and her convoy, the steam yacht Erin, left here July 31 en route to the United States where the Shamrock will compete for the America's Cup.

Col. Duncan Neill, personal representative of Sir Thomas, boarded the Shamrock while the Erin was recoaling and reported that the trim yacht had met with no harm in her passage from England down to Horta. The crew of the yacht spent the day thoroughly overhauling all gears.

The day was bright and there was a north wind. Both yachts sailed from the harbor late in the afternoon and headed out to sea in fine weather.

During the run down from England to the Azores the yachts became separated in mist and rain for five days, but the Shamrock turned up shortly after the Erin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	68	41	.624
Baltimore	65	47	.580
Toronto	62	50	.554
Montreal	59	51	.536
Buffalo	52	58	.473
Newark	48	60	.444
Jersey City	45	65	.409
Reading	41	68	.376

RESULTS JULY 31

Toronto 11, Rochester 9.
Newark 8, Baltimore 2.
Montreal 11, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 6, Montreal 4.
Reading 9, Jersey City 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	12	5	.706
Mission	11	6	.647
Los Angeles	9	8	.529
Oakland	9	8	.529
San Francisco	9	8	.529
Sacramento	7	10	.412
Portland	5	12	.294
Seattle	6	11	.353

RESULTS JULY 31

San Francisco 6, Sacramento 5.
Oakland 5, Los Angeles 2.
Hollywood 12, Portland 4.
Seattle 8, Missions 1.

SHAMROCK TO VISIT NEW LONDON

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—John J. Orr of Providence, a representative in the United States of the interests behind Sir Thomas J. Lipton's America's Cup challenger, Shamrock V, said after a conference here July 31 that, contrary to previous announcements, the challenger would proceed first to New London, Conn. It had been expected that the Shamrock would come here immediately after crossing the Atlantic, but it has been decided to send her to New London first for changing the jury rig with which she is crossing.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	71	35	.670
New Orleans	60	46	.566
Birmingham	59	48	.551
Atlanta	57	52	.523
Little Rock	55	56	.495
Chattanooga	51	57	.472
Nashville	48	60	.444
Mobile	30	77	.280

RESULTS JULY 31

Atlanta 4, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 20, Mobile 7.
Little Rock 16, Memphis 11.

BUFFALO BOWLERS WIN CUP

BUFFALO (AP)—The Buffalo Lawn Bowling Club July 31 won the Niagara Frontier Cup in the twentieth international lawn bowling tournament here, defeating the Toronto Granites, 16 to 7. Dr. William H. Johnson skippered the Buffalo team and J. R. Code the Toronto team.

ATHLETICS LEAD BY EIGHT GAMES

Defeat Washington Again —Yankees Win Odd Game Against Boston, 14-13

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	69	34	.670
Washington	59	40	.596
New York	59	43	.578
Cleveland	53	50	.515
Detroit	48	56	.462
Chicago	43	58	.426
St. Louis	42	62	.404
Boston	35	65	.350

RESULTS JULY 31

New York 14, Boston 13.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 3.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 1, St. Louis 0.

Just how seriously the Philadelphia Athletics are striving for defense of the American League pennant is evidenced in the decisive manner in which they took both games of the series with Washington, second-place team and supposed challengers. After winning the first game, 7 to 4, July 30, the Athletics triumphed July 31, 4 to 3. The two victories brought the A's lead of the league to a margin of eight full games.

George Earnshaw, rival star to Bob Grove on the Athletics pitching staff, started for the winners and held the Senators to four scattered hits, but was removed in the ninth when he became unsteady. It was in the eighth that the Senators scored all three of their runs. The Athletics made 10 hits against two Washington pitchers including three doubles.

The game of games took place in Boston when the Yankees and Red Sox furnished an exhibition of baseball that is seldom seen, embracing all manner of good play and misplay, the Yankees winning out in the ninth inning, 14 to 13. With present day official scoring, errors are not so frequent, but this game was different and even lenient scoring could not take away seven errors credited to the Yankees and six to the Red Sox, five under the major league record. There were two home runs, one by Gehrig over the left field fence with the bases filled, and the other by Rabbit Warstler, new Boston shortstop, that was hit inside the park and made possible through faulty Yankee play. Each regular on each team got at least one hit. The Red Sox outhit the Yankees, 17 to 12. Every New York hit figured in the scoring. Boston had 14 men left on base.

A timely home run by Eddie Morgan with one man on base in the last of the ninth and with the score tied gave the Cleveland Indians a 5-to-3 victory over the Detroit Tigers. It was Morgan's twenty-first home run of the season and the third Cleveland win in four starts of the present series. Alexander hit a home run for the Tigers.

Chicago White Sox took both games of a doubleheader with St. Louis Browns by scores of 10 to 2 and 1 to 0. Braxton pitched the 10-to-2 game and held the Browns to eight scattered hits, while Lyons worked the second in a duel with Coffman of the Browns and only four hits were made by each team. It was Lyons' seventeenth win of the season. Jolley hit a home run for the White Sox in the first game. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—	4	10	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	3	4	1

Batteries—Earnshaw, Grove and Cochrane; Hadley, Brown and Spencer, Ruel. Winning pitcher—Earnshaw. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	—	14	12	7
Boston	3	0	1	0	2	3	1	2	1	—	13	17	6

Batteries—Wells, Carroll, Sherid and Dickey; MacFayden, Morris, Durham, Russell and Heving, Berry. Winning pitcher—Wells. Losing pitcher—Morris. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 45m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—	5	9	2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	3	8	2

Batteries—Ferrell and L. Sewell; Sorrell, Cantrell and Hayworth, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Cantrell. Umpires—Nallin and Dinneen. Time—2h. 8m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	3	x	—	10	13	3
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	8	1

Batteries—Braxton and Tate; Gray and Manion. Umpires—Van Grafian, Campbell and McGowan. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	4	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	3

Batteries—Lyons and Tate; Coffman and Manion. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 16m.

ANDERSON EQUALS HURDLING RECORD

OSLO, Norway (AP)—S. E. Anderson, star hurdler from the University of Washington, equaled the world record of 14.4s. in winning the 110-meter hurdles event at an international track and field meet here July 31. Petterson, of Norway, was second, and Hague, of Norway, third. Anderson's time equaled the recently accepted standard of Wennstrom, Swedish hurdler.

Pendleton, another United States star, won the 200-meter run in 21.2s., with Nikajima, of Japan, second, and Hagen, of Norway, third.

Thomas Warne, of Northwestern, won the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 6-16in. Nishida, of Japan, was second, and Mochizuki, of Japan, third

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 27

NEW YORK—Sept. 27 has been named as the closing date for entries for the United States women's golf championship to be held on the links of the Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Hills, Calif., during the week of Oct. 13, according to an announcement by the United States Golf Association. Entries will be received until that day from any player with a handicap of six or under as rated by the women's sectional golf associations in the United States. Players without such ratings must submit five attested cards of rounds played during the current season to Miss Madge Miller, Vaughn Road, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., before Sept. 23. All other entrants must file their applications with Miss Miller.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	62	37	.626
St. Paul	57	43	.570
Toledo	56	44	.560
Minneapolis	51	48	.515
Kansas City	47	51	.480
Columbus	45	55	.450
Indianapolis	39	58	.402
Milwaukee	40	61	.396

RESULTS JULY 31

Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 6.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 2.

BY-PLAYS

CALIFORNIA OFFERS ANOTHER STAR

EVEN though H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., may not win any more lawn tennis championship titles this year, the 18-year-old boy who is ranked No. 2 among the junior players in the United States has impressed those close students of the game who have watched his playing in the Metropolitan grass-court singles and the invitation Seabright tournament with the fact that when the time comes that the United States recaptures the Davis Cup from France, or whatever nation may be holding it at that time, Vines will be one of the important factors in this conquest.

Brought up on the hard courts of the Pacific coast, Vines is now having his first experience in playing on turf, and the fact that he has defeated Francis X. Shields, last year considered as a coming Davis Cup player, twice, Francis T. Hunter twice and R. Norris Williams 2d once during the last week or 10 days cannot but indicate the developing of a player who will rank well among the great tennis players of the past, if he continues to assimiliate the fine points of the game during the next two or three years.

There are probably few better judges of a tennis player's ability than Williams, who has not only held the United States championship singles twice, but is also regarded as a master in tennis stroking, and when he says, as he is quoted as saying after his defeat by Vines in the Seabright tournament, that Vines is one of the best prospects that the game has produced in years, there can be little doubt regarding the bright tennis future which should be ahead of the latest California court star.

For a junior player Vines has a number of characteristics to his game which are hardly to be expected. His stroking is not only smooth and easy, but he shows a shrewdness in his playing that is more worthy of a Cochet or a Tilden than of an 18-year-old boy. Calm and self-possessed, he never appears to be at all hurried or disturbed over a situation, and this, combined with a greater development of his playing during the next year or two, should produce at least one player around which to build another successful United States Davis Cup team.

* * *

OVEREMPHASIS OF THE DAVIS CUP

Popular attention claimed by the Davis Cup because of its international significance has seemed to have a tendency in general to diminish the appreciation given to other tennis tournaments. These other tournaments are as worthy, as important from the sporting and recreational angles, and as necessary to the game of tennis as is the Davis Cup, though, of course, in somewhat lesser degree.

An inclination to regard the tennis season as having reached its climax and denouement, and to feel that attention may now be turned to other sporting activities should be arrested. For a number of tennis events of major importance remain. The point is that their importance should not be minimized.

For instance, the United States claycourt championships proved just as interesting and significant this year as did the Davis Cup ties. Kansas City made it one of the major events of the year in sport, and large crowds turned out daily in a way that indicated the Missouri city felt itself greatly favored by the court carnival.

To Rockhill Tennis Club came the greatest array of tennis stars ever assembled in Kansas City, according to local accounts, with contestants from all parts of the country. More than 100 players participated, and those stars of this international sport who reached the quarter and semifinals played the game with a skill that provided pleasure for hundreds of spectators and no doubt will prove a stimulus to more playing and better playing of tennis in that community.

Events to come which deserve almost as much attention as the Davis Cup, in view of their value to the game and to the people, are the United States junior and boys' championships at Culver, Ind., Aug. 11 to 18, and the United States public parks tourney in Washington, D. C., starting Aug. 18.

* * *

APPLYING FOR HOCKEY TICKETS SO SOON

It's a far cry to the next major-league hockey season, but the question of getting good seats to the games which are to be played at the Boston Garden next winter is already up, as the Boston Bruin management has sent out application blanks for the 1929-30 season ticket holders to renew for the 1930-31 season if they so desire. Already new subscribers have been trying to get their applications in, but they will have to wait until the 1929-30 seat holders have had the privilege of holding their seats another year. Even at this time, when hockey playing is some three months away, it looks like another sellout in Boston.

Long Island Wins, Meets Great Neck

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, L. I.—Long Island and Great Neck are the polo teams which will meet in the final round for the Hempstead Cups. This was determined July 31 when Long Island defeated the Aiken Cyclones, 12 to 6 and Great Neck defeated the Meadowlarks, 8 to 7.

The games were played with handicaps, each of the winning teams receiving one goal. In the case of the Long Island four it was entirely unneeded as M. G. Phipps and Raymond Guest piled up enough goals between them to win the game without any handicap.

The Great Neck team, however, owes its victory to its handicap, as the two teams played evenly, each four scoring seven goals with W. G. Holloway of the winning team the individual high-goal scorer, with three to his credit. The summaries:

LONG ISLAND	AIKEN CYCLONES
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Philip Iglehart
2—H. W. Shaffer	D. W. Bostwick
3—Raymond Guest	G. H. Bostwick
Back—Bradley Martin	R. L. Gerry Jr.

Score—Long Island 12, Aiken Cyclones 6. Goals—Phipps 4, Guest 4, Shaffer 2, Martin, handicap for Long Island; G. H. Bostwick 3, D. W. Bostwick 2, Iglehart for Cyclones. Referee—J. C. Rathborne. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

GREAT NECK	MEADOWLARKS
No. 1—W. G. Holloway	R. B. Honeyman
2—C. H. Ethart	Frank Hitchcock
3—E. T. Gerry 2d	S. B. Iglehart
Back—H. Phipps	J. T. Mather

Score—Great Neck 8, Meadowlarks 7. Goals—Holloway 3, Gerry 2, Erhart, Phipps, handicap for Great Neck; Iglehart 3, Hitchcock 2, Mather 2 for Meadowlarks. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7½-minute periods.

Newport and Williston also met in a second-round match from the Wheatley Cups and the victory by Newport by a score of 15 to 4 was a big surprise to the followers of the teams. The winning team received a handicap of one goal which did not figure at all in the victory. The summary:

NEWPORT	WILLISTON
No. 1—J. H. Van Alen	F. V. Burton
2—W. L. Van Alen	C. B. Wrightsman
3—Hardie Scott	C. Powell
Back—Lieut. McDonald Jones	David Dows

Score—Newport 15, Williston 4. Goals—J. H. Van Alen 4, Jones 4, W. L. Van Alen 3, Scott 3, handicap for Newport; Burton 2, Wrightsman for Williston. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

MACHADO RECOGNIZES CUBAN NATIONALISTS

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—The long fight of the Nationalist Party, headed by Carlos Mendietta, for formal recognition and equal rights with the other three parties of Cuba, appeared to have been won July 30.

President Machado, in a message to Congress today, recommended that the party be officially recognized and that it be given equal rights with the other parties in the November general elections.

STUART AFTER ANOTHER TITLE

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa. — Mark Stuart of Fox Hill Country Club of Pittston got off to a flying start in quest of his third straight tournament victory July 31 when he shot a 71, one under par, in the qualifying round of the Shawnee Country Club invitation golf event. Second place winner was Jimmy Powers of Hazleton, Pa., three strokes behind.

PECKINPAUGH SIGNED

CLEVELAND (AP)—Announcement that Roger Peckinpaugh, now serving his third season as manager of the Cleveland American League baseball team, had signed a contract to continue in that rôle for the 1931 season, was made July 31 by President Alva Bradley.

NATIVE TALENT URGED FOR CHILEAN STAGE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A measure designed to encourage native theatrical talent and to increase taxes on foreign-manufactured talkies was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies July 31.

The bill provides for construction of a theater where only theatrical companies whose actors are either all Chileans, or the majority Chileans, will be permitted to give plays. Foreign theatrical companies engaging the theater must use at least 40 per cent Chilean plays. Tariff duties on talkies would be materially increased by the bill and higher taxes on tickets to theaters displaying foreign-made talkies would be charged.

ISLAMIC WOMEN STRIKE FOR FREEDOM

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Herald says that women delegates from every Moslem country have just concluded a congress at Damascus, which represents the first concerted move by women of the Islamic faith to escape its restrictions.

The correspondent says the women adopted a resolution calling for abolition of the veil; for permitting brides and bridegrooms to see each other before marriage; for making divorce posible to women equally with men; for making 18 years the legal minimum age for marriage, and for compulsory education of children of both sexes.

FORD PLANT IN SPAIN DISCHARGES WORKERS

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—Six hundred men, representing the entire production staff of the Ford assemblying plant here were dismissed July 31.

The management gave as its reasons general business depression and uncertainty as to how badly the new Spanish tariff would hurt industry.

Soviet Development of Siberia to Bring Trade to United States

Potentialities of Communist Nation as Factor in World Commerce Seen in Plans for Exploiting Far Eastern State

By CHARLES F. A. MANN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tacoma, Wash.

THE long-talked-of potentialities of Soviet Russia as a factor in world trade are fast becoming realities that can be expressed in tons of cargo and dollars and cents.

Because of the refusal of the United States Government to recognize the U. S. S. R., and the doubtful attitude of capitalistic industrialized nations, including America, toward this newest and most revolutionary experiment in government, some remarkable reversals in world trade have come about suddenly and quietly along the Pacific coast, Puget Sound in particular.

The whole of Russia, including the long-forgotten, tremendous expanse of Siberia, or Asian Russia, with its nearly 5,000,000 square miles of territory, is now divided into great Soviet divisions—divisions set up much like our states, according to natural geographical and climatic boundaries, and for the first time in the history of the Russian Empire, Siberia is being treated as an integral part of the nation.

Because of the tremendous area of the Russian Empire, the extreme distances across the country from east to west, and the fact that European Russia is hedged in on the west with a host of "jealous" nations, lonely Siberia has now become one of the most important parts of the vast five-year plan of Russian industrial and agricultural rejuvenation.

Railway to Pierce Resources

The 6000-mile-long Trans-Siberian Railway, once built to give European Russia an outlet on a year-round seaport on the Pacific at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, now forms the main stem of a great series of feeders that will pierce one of the last and mightiest warehouses of natural resources left in the world, all embraced within the once-forgotten Siberian area. The whole of Siberia is to be tapped and the Trans-Siberian Railway put to work at both ends and the middle—on the Pacific or Far Eastern end, it will bring the products of the middle sections of the line with its new feeders, to tidewater at Vladivostok, the thriving Siberian port of 150,000 population, and on its eastern end connect with the main Russian railways.

The problem of changing the dinky freight cars now operated along this railway, having a capacity of only 16 tons, and revamping the whole line to handle heavier and faster equipment, is now engaging the attention of Ralph Budd, energetic president of the Great Northern Railway, who is making an inspection tour of the line from Moscow to Vladivostok, at the invitation of the Soviet director of railways in view to Americanizing the whole railway system of the nation, which also includes installation of automatic block signals.

The net result of this new recognition of Siberia, now divided into four well-organized Soviet states, is to vastly increase the importance of its Pacific seaboard, lying mainly in what is known as Far Eastern Siberia. This is reflected by the huge sums of money allotted to the far eastern divison under the five-year plan, amounting to $274,000,000, which will practically revive every branch of its industrial system and open all of its now untapped natural resources. The whole of the area affected by this appropriation is tributary to the Siberian Pacific ports of Vladivostok, at the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, Alexandrovsk on Sakhalin Island, and Petropalpavsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula.

America Supplies Machinery

From these three ports the Pacific coast of America is but across the great circle route, leaving the United States and Canada a virtual monopoly on Russian Pacific trade. Unlike European Russian trade, America does not have to underbid a dozen rival industrial nations for orders of machinery, supplies and equipment to be shipped into Russia, as it can ship directly across the Pacific in the holds of a dozen steamship lines, quantities of products at a lower price than any European country could quote.

The very distance that separates the Pacific Russian seaboard from Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial Russian cities also favors the three Pacific states in their rapidly increasing Russian trade as a 5000-mile water journey from the United States or Canada can be made much more cheaply than the 6000-mile rail haul across Russia, and in approximately the same time. Hence the unique situation arises where European Russia cannot supply its far-eastern Pacific seaboard with machinery and supplies so efficiently and cheaply as it can by purchasing them directly from the United States.

An analysis of the $274,000,000 appropriation for development of far-eastern Siberia includes many items of interest, as follows:

Coal and oil industries	$37,000,000
Metal industries	19,000,000
Lumbering and logging	34,500,000
Fisheries	24,000,000
Textile industries	10,000,000
Agricultural implements	20,000,000
Tractors	8,000,000
Improvement of seaports	20,000,000
Shipbuilding	24,000,000

Canning Industry Growing

The canning industry of Kamchatka Peninsula, much like Alaskan fisheries, is destined to be one of the world's largest, and during the last four months orders for over $500,000 worth of cannery machinery were placed with Seattle canning machinery makers. Sachalin Island with its oil and mining as well as the oil fields of the region bordering the Caspian Sea took oil-well equipment and piping in large quantities last year from Los Angeles, which had to be hauled across the Pacific and then across the Siberian Railway—halfway round the world. This island lies north of Japan and Vladivostok and is rich in natural resources.

The most concrete illustration of the rapid rise in Pacific Siberian commerce may be gained from the fact that during 1927-28, the first fiscal year of the operation of the Amtorg Trading Company, an American corporation, Russian owned and franchised, the total purchases of machinery and equipment for Russian account, was $1,470,000, which speedily rose during the next fiscal year of 1928-29 to $7,744,000, and for this fiscal year will be more than double this sum. The Amtorg company has opened offices in Seattle and is now working to get two American transpacific steamship lines to make regular calls at Vladivostok, despite the enormous charges levied against American ships entering Russian ports, due to the refusal of the American Government to recognize the Soviet Government.

The Amtorg organization plans to prepare a booklet on the three Pacific coast states and its peoples for distribution among the people of the far-eastern states in Russia, and eventually will prepare a similar booklet on the Siberian people for distribution among the peoples of the Pacific states. Offices of the trading company will be opened in San Francisco. Siberia is a relatively undeveloped country with about 11,000,000 people and must purchase externally vast quantities of supplies to rebuild and open up the almost limitless expanses of territory within its bounds.

Rival Twin Cities of South Carolina Decide to Co-operate in Centennial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Falling in line with other sections of the country, two southern cities, rivals for a quarter of a century, have decided to bury the hatchet and see what a little coöperation will do in putting over their contemplated centennial celebration, which is scheduled to take place in December, 1931.

The cities in question are Greenville and Spartanburg, industrial and commercial centers, situated in the northeastern part of the State, only a few miles from the North Carolina line and at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Chambers of commerce of the two cities have already begun plans for the twin carnivals commemorating their 100 years of commercial and industrial progress on an elaborate scale.

The fact that both cities were chartered on the same date renders the proposal all the more significant and oportune. In commenting upon the contemplated celebration, A. B. Taylor, president of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce, declared that if the greatest good is to result from the proposed centennial, "we must be regional-minded." He avers that the greatest benefit, after all, is to come as a result of improving conditions in the entire Piedmont section of the State.

Continuing, Mr. Taylor said: "Just at this time to discover the interesting fact that

SIMON REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN INDIAN PARLEY

India Must Have Scope to Develop Own Genius, It Is Declared

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir John Simon, chairman of the statutory commission on indian constitutional reforms, has dramatically cut short the controversy over the much-debated question whether the authoritative body he represented should participate in the forthcoming "Round Table" conference (gathering of Indians and British members of Parliament to discuss here the problems involved) by announcing that he will not allow himself to become the "subject of wrangling."

His refusal to sit on the conference was read by Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons July 31. It gets the British Government out of the dilemma of having either to outrage the susceptibilities of Indians who think Sir John's presence in an official capacity at the conference would imply prejudgment of their case, or else to cause the impression in Britain that the weighty recommendations of the Simon commission are to be set aside.

Liberals and Conservatives would have preferred that Sir John should have been included, and both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain said so emphatically in the debate which followed the reading of Sir John's letter. Labor, on the other hand, holds Sir John's position should be that of a witness before the Round Table conference rather than of judge, since his report has committed him to a definite method of approach to the great problems involved.

Sir Herbert Samuel, one of the ablest of Lloyd George's lieutenants, put the main facts of the situation clearly at Oxford on July 31 when addressing the Liberal "summer school." He said that Indian and British opinion are at cross purposes. The Englishman, he continued, is practical and businesslike and is thinking in terms of actualities and how to meet them. The Indian is much more considering such abstractions as his own self-respect and how he can secure the right to feel that his country is on an equal level with any other. Sir Herbert went on to declare that these two viewpoints need not necessarily conflict.

LEWISOHN TO HEAD PRISON COMMISSION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ALBANY, N. Y.—Sam A. Lewisohn, of New York City, will head the legislative commission that is to investigate prison administration and report to the Legislature on Feb. 15, 1931, according to announcement made by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John Knight, president pro tem of the State Senate, and Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker of the Assembly, on July 29.

Other members of the commission are: E. R. Cass, of New York City, executive secretary of the Prison Association of New York; Miss Julia K. Jaffray, of New York City, secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor; Dr. Hastings Hart, of New York City, consultant in delinquency and penology; Dr. Walter N. Thayer, who will take the position of Commissioner of Corrections on Aug. 1; Thomas C. Brown, of Schenectady, chairman of the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions, and Milan E. Goodrich, of Ossining, chairman of the Assembly Commission on

EWALD BRIBERY CHARGES DROPPED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York County grand jury has just rejected the charges of bribery or of accepting a gratuity, while in public office, against George F. Ewald, City Court magistrate who resigned while under charges, and will file a dismissal of the accusations with Judge Otto Rosalsky in General Sessions Court immediately.

Rejection of the charges came after the grand jury had listened to the testimony of seven witnesses, two of whom were principals in the case.

Mr. Ewald remains under indictment, however, for using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of Cotter Butte Mining stock.

ARGENTINA SEEKS NEW MARKETS FOR PRODUCE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Argentina must look to markets other than Great Britain for purchasers of her surplus produce, Federico Martinez de Hoz, president of the Argentine Rural Society, indicated in a report presented to the Ministry of Agriculture, July 31. President Martinez has just returned from a tour of Europe.

The report indicated the United States and Italy as possible large buyers. Observers here interpreted the report as expressing the belief of President Martinez that a change in the British fiscal policy was probable in the near future.

SUGAR IMPORT DUTY IMPOSED IN HOLLAND

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP)—The first chamber on July 31 approved by 24 to 17 a bill for an import duty of 2.40 florins, or approximately $1, per 100 kilograms of refined sugar.

The duty was imposed as a compensation to Dutch sugar manufacturers for expenses imposed upon them under the sugar exeise laws.

RADIOTELEPHONE RATES CUT

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A 38 per cent reduction in radiotelephone rates between Argentina and the United States was announced July 31 by the Union Telephone Company, an International Telephone and Telegraph Company subsidiary. The new rate is approximately $25 for three minutes.

NEW AIR SERVICE ANNOUNCED

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Passenger air transit between Philadelphia and Atlantic City at slightly more than rail fare was announced July 31 by the Ludington-Philadelphia flying service. Eight trips, four in each direction, will be made daily. The cost of the trip will be $3.90.

ARMY ENGINEERS START TO CHAIN COLUMBIA RIVER

More Than 11,000,000 Maximum Horsepower Found to Be Available

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The job of harnessing the Columbia River for agriculture and industry has been begun by army engineers.

More than 11,000,000 horsepower of electrical energy may be produced by maximum development of this largest river in the far West and its tributaries, engineers have determined after a year's survey.

Hand in hand with the hydroelectric exploitation is a reclamation project involving millions of acres of semiarid farm land in the river's basin.

Ultimate development of the Columbia also will open a new waterway 750 miles long from the river's mouth to the Canadian border.

Maj. John S. Butler, army district engineer at Seattle, has directed study of the river which drains a territory equal to more than one-fourteenth of the nation's area.

Government engineers estimate ultimate development of the river and its tributaries will involve an investment of $500,000,000.

Markets for the power and additional crops to be made available by development of the stream have been studied, in addition to power and navigation sites, needs of irrigation and other related subjects.

Construction of the first big power project on the Columbia already has begun—a $12,000,000 hydroelectric plant at Rock Island, near Wenatchee. There provision will be made for locks to carry freight boats of the future around the dam.

Two plans for reclamation of semi-arid lands of the Columbia River basin, which covers 1,883,000 acres, have been suggested.

One calls for a dam across the Columbia at the head of Grand Coulee, where glacial action once turned the Columbia from its old course into an entirely new channel.

By this plan the Columbia's old bed, now 600 feet above the river level at the point of diversion, would be used as a canal and storage basin. A power plant at this point would pump water to the Grand Coulee, whence it would be drawn by gravity to irrigate farm lands.

The second plan contemplates taking water from the Clark Fork River at Albany Falls, Ida., conducting it through a series of canals, lakes and other water courses for 135 miles and distributing it by gravity over the area to be reclaimed.

Navigation of the Columbia and one of its principal tributaries, the Snake, already has figured in the movement of crops from the grain belt of Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Locks were built in the river some years ago.

A reduction in railroad rates, however, later wiped out the river freighting, but efforts to revive it are being made.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6

Talks and News

"Bill Schudt's Going to Press" (CBS). 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). 6:30.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). High speed interpretation of latest news. 6:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Old Counsellor" and Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). On choosing securities. 9.

Recitals

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Howard Barlow's Orchestra (CBS). Playing Debussy, Pierne, Liadov, and also Henry Purcell. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Parisian Quintet (NBC—KGO, KECA). Classics by string ensemble and soloists. 8.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy songs and dances. 7.

"The Aztecs" (CBS—T). Luis Zamudio's guitar ensemble and soloists in Latin American and Spanish music. 7:45.

"On the Pawnee Trail" (WOR). Ralph Allen. Pawnee Indian, assisted by the WOR orchestra and the Carolin Trio in all-Indian program. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). The two Yankees decide to take up golf—beginning with indoor practice. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Lonesome Cowboy" (WJZ Chain). Featuring John White and guitar music. 7:15.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF—T). The search for the mysterious links continues in mysterious oriental byways and bazaars. 8.

"The Rock Scorpion" (Bay State—CBS). A tale of smuggling days on the Spanish coast dramatized by the "Forty Fathom Trawlers" group. 8:30.

An incident in the life of Raphael (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). Richard Gordon, Ned Weaver and Elsie Hitz. 9.

"Life of Alexander MacKay" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). First episode in this new series. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Peter Van Steednen's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 7:05.

Yeast Foamers Orchestra; male quartet (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Program of war-time favorites dedicated to American Legion convention to be held in Boston this fall. 8.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath and Billy Hughes, baritones; Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra; Charles Previn's Orchestra (WJZ Chain. 9:30.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Walter Johnson interviewed by Grantland Rice (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Vincent Lopez's Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Evening Stars" (WEAF—T). Dedicated to station WJAX, Jacksonville, Fla. 3:30.

"Twilight Voices" (WEAF Chain). George Dilworth directing soothing numbers. 7:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS—T). Claude MacArthur directing ensemble and orchestra in gems from various operettas. 8.

Foresters Quartet; orchestra (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). 8:30.

Frank Lapitino, harpist; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; string choir; orchestra (WEAF Chain). 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Miss Palmer exhibits Spanish inclinations. 9:30.

"Poems in Songs" (WJZ Chain). Cesare Sodero directs. 10:30.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading. L

ATTORNEYS

DAVID C. ATKINSON
ATTORNEY
565 Hohman Street, Hammond, Ind.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MUSICAL—Viola, case and bow with music for string quartet, all in good condition; will sell complete for $45.00. MRS. MARGARETT ALBERRY, Covington, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN extra money weekly with Hertel Personal Christmas Cards; weekly pay; experience unnecessary; outfit free. HERTEL COMPANY, 318 Washington, Department M-3, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY—For sale, lease and complete furnishings of modern two-story apartment; ideal for business people; leaving city, will sacrifice; rent reasonable. 223 East 36th St., Apartment 1 D, Lexington 5560.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUBbard 1050.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—For rent, exceptional apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; exclusive, restricted neighborhood. Tel. West Newton 2494-M.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, Regent 3025-2979.

BOSTON—Summer rates for immediate occupancy, completely furnished apartment; also unfurnished suite. Commonwealth 7530. MRS. ROBBINS, 161 Beacon St.

TO SUBLET

Attractively furnished 4-room apartment facing on Reservoir; 2 bedrooms, piano and radio; available for immediate occupancy. Apply JANITOR, 1988 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—New two-family house; ready Sept. 1: 5 rooms each, heated, electric refrigeration; near trains. 71 Brook St. Telephone Stadium 9740.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

APARTMENTS, seven rooms, large reception hall, two tile bathrooms, electric refrigeration, modern fireproof building. Apply 318 St. Paul St., Suite 1, or ASPinwall 0423.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet, unfurnished apartment at reduced rental, until expiration of lease, October 1st: 7 rooms, 4 baths, second floor, 1080 Beacon Street. Apply JANITOR or at Suite 1. Telephone Aspinwall 0079.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW YORK CITY—Packards for hire; courteous liveried chauffeurs, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. PARK AUTO RENTING CO., 172 East 73rd Street. Butterfield 5370.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass Tel. Scituate 107-R.

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FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL

A. J. MOORE
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn. Tel. Woburn 1675. Shop 18 Union St., Woburn, Mass.
We Aim to Satisfy

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

ONEIDA LAKE, N. Y.—Furnished cottage, garage, on waterfront, fireplace, electricity, diving float, rowboat, piano; west of yacht club; first drive east of Bay View Hotel; references. MRS. OAKES, Clay, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

FEW guests wanted on small farm, quiet and restful, home cooking. MRS. R. BAUM, New Windsor, R. F. D. No. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

COUPLE, boy 11, desire accommodations at Westport, Conn., with use of bathhouse at Compo Beach; available transportation; kitchen privileges or board; Aug. 15-Sept. 2. Box S-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED

GOOD general cook to work under supervision of chef. Apply Superintendent, The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INTERIOR DECORATING—Young man, opportunity to learn the business thoroughly with a well known decorator in Boston. H-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTERIOR DECORATING—Salesman, opportunity to become connected with a well known decorator in Boston. G-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MISSES PARKER
42 Ashland Street, Arlington Heights, Mass. Home for Rest and Study. Experienced care if needed. Arlington 0312

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Um. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.—Beautifully furnished practitioner's office, evening hours. Room 842. Phone Longacre 1290.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time very attractive office. Room 1201. 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAUL PHILIPOFF COMPANY
INTERIOR and exterior painting. Decorators and Paper Hangers. Shop phone Haymarket 1469; Residence Commonwealth 3790 (Boston.

REPORTERS FREED OF 'RACKET' CHARGE

CHICAGO (AP)—The charges of Harry T. Brundige, St. Louis newspaper man, that Chicago reporters have been engaged in racketeering were described July 31 by the County Grand Jury as "founded on hearsay," and "containing nothing of an incriminating character."

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PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE OPEN DOOR
A home away from home for visitors in Boston, for rest, study, and recreation. Meals deliciously home cooked. A real Southern dinner served on Sundays. Reservations required. Folder on request.
MISS JULIA F. BRIGHTMAN
921 Beacon Street, Boston Back Bay 8847

PRINTING

PRINTING
200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

CONCORD, N. H.—For sale, furnished or unfurnished, modernized home of refinement, 11 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 extra lavatories, artesian well, electricity, warm air heat, open fireplace; well located 5 miles from State House; usual set of outbuildings; 65 acres, 48 of growing pine. HENRY BARNES, R. F. D. 2.

DUNMOVIN—Country home on Langford Bay, Kent County, eastern shore of Maryland; 44 acres, with grove, ½ of mile water front, 90-foot dock; crabs, fish, oysters, ducking shore; 12-room house, with running water, electricity and hot-water heat. MRS. IVERS W. LEONARD, Chestertown, Md.

FOR SALE—Quiet old home in good condition; 11 rooms, 3 fireplaces; 12 acres; beautiful views; orchard; 1200-foot elevation; electricity available; 60 miles N. Y. Box 112, Pawling, N. Y.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.
Long Island's North Shore at Its Best!
Residential Property
FOR SALE—FOR RENT
Booklet of Great Neck on Request
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH, *Realtor*
Northern Boulevard at Great Neck
Phone Great Neck 2010 or 2011

HOME FOR SALE, by owner, Passaic, N. J., 1st floor, 5 rooms, lavatory, screened and glazed porch; 2nd floor, 5 rooms, 2 lavatories and large bath; 3rd floor, 3 rooms, billiard room and bath; 2-car garage and spacious grounds. Tel. Pas. 2-0400. 175 Boulevard.

LARCHMONT, RYE, MAMARONECK
THE BEST HOMES, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR SALE OR RENT.
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Tarpon Fish Market
30 Inn Street, in the O'Donnell Block

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25% Discount
We are overstocked on
LAWN MOWERS
Will Sacrifice While They Last
Sizes from 12" up
Prices from $8.10 up
Lawn Seed — Garden Hose
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Delivery in All the Newtons

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Phones Newton North 0954, 0201

Patronize Your Home Laundry
BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS Laundering these our Specialty
Satisfaction Guaranteed
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New Fall Chiffons, $14.50
Brown, Blue, Black
Open Sat. Evenings New. No. 0880

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Deliveries in all the Newtons
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WINDOW SHADES
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Samples shown at your home
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Member Florist Telegraph Delivery
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Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
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Something New!
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FINE CANDIES TASTY SODAS
Excellent Foods
"A Delightful Place to Eat"
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211 Main St. 52 Suffolk St.
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Mid-Summer Sale of Wash Goods
Figured Voiles and Dimities
29¢ per yard
Buy Your Blankets
Through Our Blanket Club Plan
Select the blankets you will need, pay 10% down and the balance in nine equal weekly payments.
McCALLUM

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LUGGAGE *for* SCHOOL
You are judged by the luggage you carry. Let us suggest.
ECKERSON'S LEATHER STORE
272 NORTH STREET

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Centrally located
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KNOX GELATINE
CANADA DRY
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Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
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BEECH-NUT CATSUP
21c per bottle
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Complete Home Furnishers
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Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
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Resources Eleven Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

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JEWELER
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 4569

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
26,000 Depositors
Deposits received from $1 to $4000 single accts. $1 to $8000 double accts.
Last dividend at rate of 5%

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

another extra towel value
29c
29c buys a big, soft, absorbent, snowy white Turkish towel here! They're made with heavy double threads which is your promise that they'll give long and good service. Colored borders of blue, rose, gold, green, or orchid. Size 22x44.
(Wallace's Street Floor)
THE WALLACE COMPANY

Annual August Sale of
BLANKETS
Now is the time to lay in a supply of good blankets for chilly nights ahead. High grade, fluffy, soft wool blankets—full size and weight at drastic reductions. Supply your needs now at splendid savings.
ENGLAND BROTHERS
Pittsfield, Mass.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
207 Suits 207
⅓ off
All Styles and Sizes
C. H. CUTTING CO.

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
The Only
Walk-Over Shoe Store
in PITTSFIELD is at
126 NORTH STREET

JEWELRY GIFTS *for All Occasions*
RAINEY & MERRY
JEWELERS 23 NORTH ST.

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40 FENN STREET
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For the Women to Go and Do With Comfort—$5 to $6
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
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We develop and print them
Copying—Enlarging—Framing
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A RELIABLE PLACE TO TRADE

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RADIO EXCLUSIVELY
STROMBERG-CARLSON VICTOR
ATWATER KENT RADIOLA
Supplies and Service
1590 Hancock Street Granite 4240

QUINCY (Continued)

Linen Knickers
often present a sorry appearance after a strenuous week-end. Old Colony laundering can make them newly crisp and fresh—and the price is only 50c.
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Old Colony service covers all the vacation resorts on the South Shore.

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Oldest—STRONGEST—Largest Commercial Bank in "The Granite City"

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We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
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TREAD-EASY SHOES
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Big $1 Shirt Sale
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
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Reading Inn Dining Room
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Tel. Reading 0125 *New Management*
Sandwiches — Special Dinners or Luncheon for Parties

VAN ALSTINE'S
Ladies' Handbags
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$5.00 Value Priced at $1.95

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Maple Pecan Ice Cream
Our Own Make
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A Service for Every Household
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The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Clothing and Accessories of Quality
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FREE PARKING SPACE
(Entrance on Church Street)

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Leading Department Store of the North Shore Since 1858
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AUTO DRY WASH
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DUSTLESS COAL
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"The Men's Wear Stores"
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Have our own mill for woodworking and paint mixing.

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We love to serve you
Most Delicious Sundaes and Cool Drinks of Every Kind
516A MEDFORD ST., MAGOUN SQUARE

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Latest Suits for Men and Young Men Custom and Ready-to-Wear
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Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
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Hats, Hosiery, Underwear
Novelties, Greeting Cards
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Inexpensive But Exclusive
Also Hats fashioned to the head
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Elizabeth Candy Shops
416 MOODY STREET Waltham 1854
Candies—Ices—Sodas
Sundaes—Sandwiches
Our Out-of-Town Patrons will find ample parking space
CALL AND SEE US

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Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
Telephone Waltham 0116

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Tel. Middlesex 3954

Wiring—Fixtures
Appliances—Repairs
Victor, Atwater Kent, Majestic Radios—Victor Records
During Summer will have men on Cape Cod.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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We carry a full line of Majestic Radio Tubes . . . none better. Our Radio Department will send a man to test your set at no expense to you.

Young's Hardware and Radio Co.
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Tel. Mid. 5218

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Another Savings Account
It is safe and convenient to make deposits by mail. Its adoption is in line with our policy to keep our service up to the hour.
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Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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Gifts for all occasions
Small Colonial furniture in reproduction—Lamps Hand-Painted Shades, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Costume Jewelry, Pottery, Stationery, Home-Made Chocolates, Jellies and Preserves; Cards, Tallies.

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NEW Philco Models
Liberal allowance on old sets.
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44 FRONT STREET
Obtain Our Rates on Glass Insurance
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CONCORD

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Hosiery—Bags—Novelties
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A Gift of Jewelry Makes a lasting one
We extend a cordial invitation to visit our shoppe.
The House of
PICKETT & STUART
JEWELERS
80 North Main St. Concord, N. H.

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An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
Concord, N. H. Opp. State House

"Dolly Madison"
The newest Sterling pattern made by Gorham.
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PLUMBING AND HEATING
SENTINEL RADIOS
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CHECKER CAB
We Also Have Plain Cars
Day and Night Service
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Fish, Vegetables, Imported and Domestic Cheese
FANCY CANNED GOODS
Gordon's Fish Market
BEST QUALITY FISH
Canned Goods, Fresh Eggs, and Vegetables
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CONCORD
(Continued)

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Breakfast - Luncheon
Afternoon Tea - Supper
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Hours 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.
Open Sundays and Holidays
In connection with Derby's Incorporated
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Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a PREMIER CLEANER
CONCORD ELECTRIC CO.
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PEPPER POT
Something new!
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FREE DELIVERY
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Agents for
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LEHIGH COALS
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YELLOW EYES
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DICKERMAN & COMPANY
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Delicious Fudge & Peanut-Butter Candy
50c a pound
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
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FREE DELIVERY
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CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE
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Finger Waving, Shampooing, Marcelling
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CONCORD, N. H.
WILBUR COON SHOES

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AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
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8 Miles from CONCORD, N. H
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Good Food? Good Beds? Good Rooms? Yes!
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LORNA DOONE TEA GARDEN
Fried Chicken Dinners
10 Miles out on the Dover Road

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CONCORD
(Continued)

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Protect Your Feet and Enjoy Foot Comfort
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Men and Women
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CONCORD, N. H.

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Heating, Plumbing and Electrical Contractors
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I Send Mine? Cleaning and Dyeing to
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DOVER, N.H.

Try Vanta Baby Garment
Made Without Pins or Buttons
Recommended by Children's Nurses Everywhere
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It pays to trade at Ross's.
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The Place to Buy Fruit, Candy Ice Cream

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WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE

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PETER PAN BREAD
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Large Assortment of Cakes
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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(Continued)

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Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
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A Real Cut Price on $75,000 Stock of Real Good Merchandise
A Wonderful Opportunity to Purchase Men's and Boys' Clothing of the Better Kind.
Watch our windows and local papers for special mark-off on prices.
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RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

One Can Find at the
JAMES W. HILL CO.
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
A complete line of Cotton and Rayon Wash Goods, in the leading fabrics such as voile, shan-ray, shantung, chiffon voile, luxuro prints, pique, batiste, print swiss and rayon voile, in plain and modernistic designs.
Featured at 29c to 89c per yard

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PEMBROKE, N. H.
DIENER'S CALIFORNIA PETUNIAS
in three in pots
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FLOWERS *and* PLANTS
for Every Occasion
Flowers Telegraphed to Any Destination
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131 MAIN STREET

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Specializing in
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Up-to-Date Footwear for the Whole Family.
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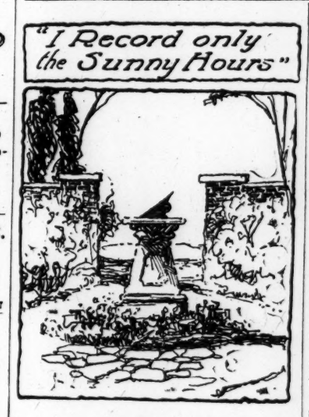
DAILY FEATURES



Reflection

Baton Rouge, La.

A SMALL congregation had put all the available funds into the building of a church, which was situated in one of the most attractive parts of town. When the building was completed, the members felt that they would have to postpone the beautifying of the grounds, as they did not wish to take funds from their regular activities for this purpose.

A member of this congregation is employed by a large corporation and one morning, as she sat at her desk, a foreman in her department stopped beside her and with no preliminaries at all said: "When you get ready to plant some shrubbery at the church, don't buy it, just let me know." Her face must have expressed much gladness and surprise for he continued, "I have so much at my place that I must take some of it away and I should like to give it to the church."

This expression of neighborly kindness brought joy and gratitude to many, especially as the man had never even attended a service at the church, but had evidently noted it as he passed to and from his work. Truly the love which this little church seeks to express was reflected in the gift of beauty.

In Lighter Vein

Life

"What! You ain't heard about the Tariff!"

A Good Investment

A Wall Street friend tells what he claims is an old but true story. A depositor at a branch bank came to the manager and said he wished to borrow $10 on a $1000 government bond. The manager told him he could borrow much more than $10 on such security, but he didn't wish any larger loan. Pressed for the reason, he explained:

"You tell me your cheapest safe deposit box is $3 a year," he said. "On a loan I pay 6 per cent. Should I pay $3 when I can get you to keep the bond just as safely for sixty cents?"—*Toronto Globe.*

The End Is Not Yet

Mary, aged 4, paying a visit to a friend with her mother, who is of a talkative nature, got tired and began to inquire about going home.

Her mother rebuked her, and said: "It is very rude to interrupt while I am speaking; you should wait until I have finished.'

"But," said Mary, sadly, "you don't finish."—*Toronto Globe.*

Strong Little Arms

He: "Did you make these biscuits with your own little hands?"

She: "Yes. Why?"

He: "I just wondered who lifted them off the stove for you."—*Williams Purple Cow.*

A Word a Day

Ethnic

This adjective and its comrade, "ethnical," are derived from the Greek ἔθνος (ethnos), meaning "tribe or nation," with a pervading sense of being heathens, pagans. In fact, our early use of the words was to designate those peoples regarded as Gentiles, and later to those not converted to Christianity.

Today, however, the words are used mainly in the broader sense of "pertaining to or peculiar to race, relating to traits of races, designating peoples discriminated on the basis of common customs or character."

Among the derived words are "ethnology," the science which treats of the division of mankind into races and their characteristics; and "ethnologist," one versed in ethnology.

Eth'-nic is accented on the first syllable; sound *e* as in *end*, *i* as in *it*, *c* as *k*.

"In order to classify peoples, their ethnic characteristics should be taken into consideration."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

London Humorist: Mirrors at street corners are suggested as an aid to motorists. The idea is not likely to meet with success on account of the traffic blocks which would follow feminine discovery of a shiny nose.

Richmond News-Leader: The man who sings his own praises is quite likely to be a soloist.

Arkansas Gazette: Fashion flat says milady's hose should be in harmony with her hat. But, just for the purpose of being captious and contrary, suppose milady is wearing a garden hat?

Arizona Producer: Bathtub reading racks are now on the market. That's all right, just so nobody introduces a bathtub music rack.

A Quotation for Today

COURAGE consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it and conquering it.—RICHTER.

Odds and Ends

"Lake-Building" Project

South Dakota has embarked on a "lake-building" program by erecting dams in valleys and lowlands in different sections of the State, the water supply being furnished by rains and melting snow.

"Corn Belt"

The "Corn Belt" is the region composed of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and parts of Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Kansas, in which the greater part of the commercial corn crop of the United States is grown.

Historic Site

The new 71-story Manhattan Company Building stands on the site of the old Federal Building, where Washington took the oath as first President of the United States, and where the first sessions of Congress were held.

The Children's Corner

When Mrs. Hedgehog Was Lost

"ON A beautiful Saturday such as this," remarked Barbara's daddy, as he polished the car, "the best thing is to go out into the country, and see what can be seen."

"Oh, yes, let's!" Barbara exclaimed. So a very short time later, Daddy, Mummy, Barbara, and the doll-child, Matilda, were tucked carefully in, and the car was pushing its nose toward the country.

And there, the birds sang their most special summer songs, the trees waved their leaves, and the flowers danced. So altogether there were enough things to be seen to last for a whole week.

Toward dinner time, a small, brown animal appeared half way across the road, and Daddy had to draw up suddenly to avoid it.

"Mrs. Hedgehog," he said, leaning over the side of the car, and speaking very firmly, "you should always look both ways before you cross."

Mrs. Hedgehog scuttled along, without even saying, "Thank you for telling me," but Barbara exclaimed, "Oh, Daddy, please let me get out, and look at her properly."

By the time she was in the road, however, Mrs. Hedgehog had rolled herself into an unsociable ball, and though Barbara spoke to her particularly politely, she refused to uncurl.

It looked as though they would have to leave her there, without having even discovered her Christian name, but suddenly Barbara asked, "Please, can't we take her to live in my garden?"

At that, Mrs. Hedgehog unwound slightly, and twinkled one eye.

"See, that means she wants to come," declared Barbara.

In the end, Mummy and Daddy agreed, and they managed with a little difficulty to wrap a handkerchief round prickly Mrs. Hedgehog, and to put her in the back of the car.

Then Daddy gave her a piece of bread to eat in case she felt hungry on the journey.

But Mrs. Hedgehog was most quiet. Not even a squeak sounded from her, so they decided that she must have settled down, happily.

When they arrived home, Barbara prepared to carry their passenger into the little garden she shared with Matilda. But Mrs. Hedgehog now seemed to have melted away. The longer they looked, the less sign there was of even a prickle—though no hole appeared through which she could have slipped, and it would have needed a very big jerk to throw her out of the car.

All the same, she had disappeared without even saying, "Thank you for the ride," which seemed most impolite.

The mystery of Mrs. Hedgehog was

"Mrs. Hedgehog,' He Said, "You Should Always Look Both Ways Before You Cross."

as great as ever on Monday, when Daddy took the car out again. Just as he was ready to drive off, however, there came a squeaking from the back, and it went on, and on, and on.

And there he found Mrs. Hedgehog curled cosily in the felt between the dashboard and the petrol tank.

He was very much surprised, and so were the others when they came out to look. But it proved even more difficult to get Mrs. Hedgehog out of the car now, than it had been to get her in. They tried begging, and commanding, and coaxing with bread and milk, but she just blinked one sleepy eye, and there she stayed.

"I'll have to take her to Henry's garage, and see if they can get her out," said Daddy at last.

So he, Mrs. Hedgehog, and the car went to the garage, where the man puzzled hard, and then said, "The engine'll have to come down, Mister Johns." (All for the sake of a little hedgehog!)

Daddy went home without his car that night, of course, and when he called for it the next day Barbara went with him.

"Here's your bill, Mister Johns," said the garage man to Daddy. Then he smiled, "And here's your animals, Missie," he added, giving Barbara a box.

"Animals!" Peeping under the lid, she saw Mrs. Hedgehog curled up, as usual—but with her were five baby hedgehogs!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today it suddenly began to rain to beat the band and as I was shedaddling for shelter I noticed a big white hen sitting calmly in the grass —
"Hey!" I said, wiggling my tail, "why don't you go in out of the rain?"
The only answer she gave me was a loud scolding and orders to move on —
But no wonder- About a dozen little baby chicks were cuddled up under her to keep dry!
Now what do you know about that?

Homonyms Puzzle

When you have eaten your ------ you may finish the ------ story. She ---- that the book was ---. The maid brought ----- the ------ dish of ice cream.

Homonyms, as perhaps you may know, are words of different spelling, and different meaning, but which are pronounced in the same way. In each of the three sentences are two such words. Can you guess them? The dashes indicate the number of letters.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to State Puzzle:
Crate, eyes, boxes, shade, scoop.
Name of state:—Texas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Will Red Pressure Unify China?

ONCE more Americans and other foreigners are fleeing from war-stricken sections of China. Missionaries from many stations in the southern Province of Fukien have been brought to the comparative safety of the provincial capital, Foochow. Others are concentrating in Shanghai from such central cities as Changsha and Nanchang. Changsha is in the hands of Communist forces. A systematic campaign of looting and burning has been carried out, and demands made on bankers and merchants for $1,000,000 Mexican.

So serious has the menace become to the territory controlled by the Nanking Government that Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have abandoned his northern offensive in order to meet the Communist onslaught. The provincial forces are insufficient to deal with the situation, since the invaders have a better army. The Communist troops are estimated at 100,000 and are said to possess at least 50,000 rifles. They have cannon, machine guns and airplanes which they captured. The majority are peasants and mutinous soldiers who have passed over from the ranks of the regular army.

With the prevailing discontent and disorder in the provinces, the recruiting of Communist strength has become a comparatively easy matter. Communism feeds on famine. It thrives on disorder. The internecine strife has afforded it a prime opportunity to build up forces. There is a great lack of rice, and all over China the agrarian crisis is acute. In these circumstances the sudden emergence of this menace in its intensified form is not unexpected, and although it probably has no direct connection with Moscow, it is unquestionably modeled after the system in operation there.

Such uprisings, occurring in the rear of the military lines of the Nanking Government, must embarrass it. But they are not likely to develop into any such critical campaign as has been going on for some time between Nanking and the coalition of northern generals led by Marshals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang.

Recent dispatches indicate that this campaign is about to reach its climax in a battle for the control of the strategic province of Shantung. Should such a battle be fought and should it result in a decisive victory for either side, the government of the entire country would be immediately affected by the result. But indications are that the fighting in the North will simmer down to a virtual stalemate, leaving the coalition of marshals controlling the northern third of the country over the coming winter, Nanking exercising a fair degree of authority over the rich central third which lies along both sides of the Yangtse River, and the southern third in such a condition of disorder as to defy all save local efforts at administration.

It thus seems fairly well assured that the Government at Nanking, which the United States has recognized, will survive under its present leadership at least until next year. While fighting may continue for a few more weeks, a virtual armistice will probably be arranged before long.

Meanwhile, the very intensity with which the Communist attack has been pursued may hasten the movement toward a more stable government. Red pressure, if it does not crush, may solidify China. In a country variously estimated to have up to 400,000,000 inhabitants, the acceptance of modern methods must necessarily be slower than in a country like Japan. Lack of communication, illiteracy and the backward state of the peoples of the interior put a drag upon the wheels of progress, yet there are evidences of an awakening in China, which the regrettable turmoil and destruction of civil war should not obscure.

"Government by Commission"

EVERY once in a while the people of the United States wake up to the fact that they are being governed in some new way. Probably their first such discovery was that made about the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the effect that their Government was being run by political parties, although the then recently adopted Constitution did not contemplate parties at all. Later, Woodrow Wilson, as a graduate student in Johns Hopkins University, outlined his thesis on "Congressional Government," in which he asserted that Congress had overshadowed the rest of the constitutional structure; and in his Administration as Chief Executive of the nation he did probably as much as his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, to develop "presidential government."

In each of these and other cases the citizenship has only become aware of the innovation after it already had grown out of the logic of circumstances, and in most cases had developed elements of great value. Lately much has been heard about something which certain politicians and political writers have chosen to call "government by commission." From most of the comments one might have assumed that it was a "new thing under the sun" and that it had only come into existence since the inauguration of President Hoover. But now Mr. Hoover, in announcing the appointment of a commission of representatives of labor, industry and the Government to study methods of stabilizing employment, has pointed out that "government by commission," if it is to be called that, has already had a long and useful career under a number of Presidents before him.

President Roosevelt, he points out, created 107 temporary commissions for various services to the Government; President Taft set up 63, President Wilson 160, President Harding 44, and President Coolidge 118. Thus the calling in of conspicuously able men to give the Administration the benefit of their special training, knowledge or judgment in advisory, fact-finding or negotiative capacities seems well established.

Not long ago Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, proposed that a third legislative house, composed of technicians, be added to the Government. It is a palpable misapprehension to suppose that commissions such as Mr. Hoover and other Presidents have appointed will usurp the proper authority of Congress, but they may go far toward supplying that basis of sound research and reasoning which Dr. Frank and others envisage as an outstanding need of modern democracy.

Certainly in the case of this commission for stabilization of employment, as in the case of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, an opportunity for valuable service exists which can be improved to the full only by a more scholarly and nonpolitical type of investigation than legislative committees usually conduct. President Hoover is to be applauded rather than jeered for his determination to utilize the services of governmental commissions.

The R-100 Makes a Promise

WIND in the rigging, then steam in the turbines, and now the drone of motors through the sky—the saga of the Atlantic has been rewritten in the last decade. The dirigible no longer is a stranger to the sea.

The flight of the R-100 from Cardington, near London, to Montreal may not partake of novelty. Ten transatlantic airship crossings have preceded hers. Yet she has carved a new channel among the clouds, linking England and Canada in the airways chain by which Britain is drawing her far-flung dominions into closer unity.

The name of Maj. G. H. Scott on the list of those aboard Britain's "greatest of dirigibles" recalls the pioneer airship crossing of the Atlantic in 1919. It was Major Scott who piloted the R-34 from East Fortune, near Edinburgh, Scotland, to Long Island, New York. His ship was only two-fifths the size of the R-100 and it offered none of the accommodations by which the modern dirigible makes its bid to passengers and freight.

Construction and navigation of airships have made great progress in the intervening years. The designers of the R-100 frankly designated it as an experimental craft. As such it forms an important pylon in the course of development of the airship of the future. Some index of the character of these coming liners of the air may be found in the record of steam navigation. A little less than 100 years ago, one of the first "big" liners of 1440 tons register crossed the Atlantic in fifteen days. Today steamships of more than 50,000 tons make the crossing in less than one-third of the time.

Comparable changes point to huge dirigibles which designers declare may hold the answer to the need for greater speed and more flexible passenger accommodations. Competent engineers talk of dirigibles of 9,000,000 or even 15,000,000 cubic feet gas capacity as compared with the 5,000,000 cubic feet of the R-100 or the 6,500,000 cubic feet of the American dirigible under construction at Akron, O.

Great size, speeds of well over 100 miles an hour, and "soaring hotel" equipment are not to be reached in the air at a single jump. The development will be gradual as it has been in the case of ocean liners. In the transatlantic flight of the R-100 Great Britain makes a generous contribution to the development of lighter-than-air transportation.

Two Wise Dry Programs

THE formation in New York of a committee, composed largely of leaders in the prohibition movement, and having for its purpose the conduct of an educational campaign rather than political agitation, is a phenomenon of importance at the present moment. Of special significance is the announcement by the members of this committee that it will take sharp issue with the propaganda of the wets, which has for its purpose the widespread dissemination of the idea that "enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment involves the invasion of homes, and the infringement of personal rights in violation of the spirit of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution."

The signatories to the manifesto, who include the most prominent national prohibition leaders, declare that this assertion is not true, and they stand ready to repudiate and do repudiate all enforcement policies that do not regard and safeguard every personal right guaranteed by the Constitution.

A curious phase of the heated controversy over this issue is that many anti-prohibitionists, who most bitterly denounce the law as an invasion of personal liberty, also sneer at its supporters because of their failure to push the law still farther than it now goes. The law does not directly make drinking an offense. It does not make the purchase of liquor an offense. Against both of these limitations upon the full measure of prohibition the antis raise a voice of ridicule and condemnation. But as this newly organized committee justly says:

> The primary and continuous attack is on the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Personal habits and the conduct of the home lie in the field of private morals. These should not be touched by the hand of the law unless they cross their boundaries, and then only by the due process of law. We shall continue to seek to influence both individuals and the home through moral and religious instruction and by educational programs and processes.

Gratification also is to be derived from the still more recent announcement of policy by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, United States Prohibition Director, who says he will not have federal enforcement agencies waste their time on "picayunish" cases or sensational methods, and adds:

> I think the prohibition laws can be successfully enforced against commercial operations. I propose to make that our objective and not to dissipate our energies in other fields.
>
> I shall insist that a steady pressure be maintained against these commercial violations.

In this and in the statement of the dry leaders' committee are two fitting companion programs which should go forward together.

The protagonists of prohibition will do well to bear in mind that the dominant governmental purpose of the dry law is to abolish the traffic in alcoholic beverages as a legalized source of profit. When this is done the nation may be reasonably certain, notwithstanding perhaps an occasional home brewer, that the ethical purpose of reducing, if not of eliminating, the consumption of intoxicating liquor will largely have been accomplished.

Prohibition leaders are wisely recognizing the necessity for attacks on both ends of the liquor traffic—made simultaneously but with entirely different weapons. The Monitor has repeatedly pointed out that the liquor buyer can and should be educated to abstinence, but that legal restriction is the only form of education understood by the pocketbook of the distiller. It thoroughly indorses the logical programs announced by the committee and by the Federal Prohibition Director, which indeed together embody the policy Lincoln advocated—"moral suasion for the drunkard and legal suasion for the liquor seller."

France Ponders Rationalization

"THE hour has struck for a rationalization of production throughout the world!" There would be nothing particularly startling in these words were they spoken by a Ford, a Filene, or perhaps some German or even British industrialist. But coming as they do from Paul Reynaud, French Minister of Finance, they are distinctly significant.

That France, most stubbornly and in many ways most charmingly individualistic of countries, should through its Finance Minister urge the formulating of an international agreement to rationalize production, seems at first glance incredibly contradictory. But is it so, actually?

The term rationalization, as applied to industry, originated in post-war Germany, where it meant simply "industrial reorganization to eliminate waste." Applied much more intensively in the United States after the business depression of 1921, rationalization took on a more specific meaning, and in 1927 the World Economic Conference defined it as including (1) the scientific organization of labor; (2) the standardization of both material and product; (3) the simplification of processes, and (4) improvements in the system of transportation and marketing.

M. Reynaud, then, is virtually asserting that France is ready to renounce her age-old traditions of small "family production" methods, to turn from her conservatively individualistic attitude, to American methods of mass production, mass consumption and syndicated "mass marketing."

A few years ago this would have been almost inconceivable. Recently, however, there have been many evidences that French industry is today rationalized to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. Not long ago Réné Lafarge, well-known political economist, speaking for the French delegation at the international Parliamentary Trade Conference, declared that the whole world found itself not at the beginning but right in the midst of the rationalization of industry. Another close observer writes that "the old individualism has been driven out of French trade," and that "every major branch of French industry is today controlled by two or three powerful groups."

There can be no doubt, indeed, that one of the principal factors in France's rise since the war to an economic prosperity perhaps unsurpassed in Europe today is precisely this pronounced trend toward rationalization. It is clear, nevertheless, to even a casual observer in France today that this country has not given up its preference for the individual as opposed to the standardized product. Even further, M. Reynaud himself said that "the great underlying cause for what has been called France's miraculous recovery is that the French work hard and spend little." And this quite apparent inherent tendency to spend little is certainly not entirely compatible with mass production and its concomitant, mass consumption.

Thus far, however, France seems to have been able to reconcile rationalized production, which is an apparently inescapable demand of world conditions today, with a deep-rooted conservatism and individualism. Perhaps it is to be the rôle of France to prove that these two opposites can exist side by side, by preserving within her own boundaries the charm and beauty of her own individuality, while at the same time entering into rationalized industrial projects and marketing syndicates of world-wide scope, possibly in the direction M. Reynaud suggests: "The development of new markets among the under-consuming millions of Asia."

Editorial Notes

It seems that, despite the many pleasures which tend to draw away from the home these days, the saying, "There's no place like home," has not lost its meaning for many. Columbia University discloses the fact that the United States is in the midst of an adult educational movement. It further states that about 1,550,000 persons are taking home study courses, nearly twice the total number of students in American universities, colleges and professional schools.

Now that one woman has won the King's Cup air race against all comers in the 750-mile circuit of England, and another has defeated the pick of the British Empire's marksmen for the King's Rifle Prize, the men should petition His Majesty to offer a trophy in the somewhat neglected arts of jam making and button sewing so that they might perhaps even up the score.

Business is better in the United States. If you don't believe it, read the reports during the last few days from all sections, advising of increased factory forces, speeded building construction and general trade expansion.

Plans are under way to utilize the sweet potato in the manufacture of textiles and paper. Still sweet potato pies or candied sweets seem a more normal way of utilizing them!

Denmark with only two cruisers is to sell one and destroy the other. That's an example in "naval reduction" for the larger nations.

Bulgaria's Upward Climb

THE Cabinet which governs Bulgaria under the Presidency of Andra Liaptcheff has been in office longer than any other in the Balkan Peninsula and that in spite of the fact that it has constantly had to deal with political, social and economic problems of the most difficult nature. In fact, it might be called a liquidation Cabinet, since it has had to liquidate so many problems left by the war and in almost every case under unfavorable circumstances. Its unwavering policy in all cases has been to play safe and to keep in the middle of the road.

Bulgaria was the only Balkan country to emerge from the war utterly defeated. Revolutionary Communism and radical Agrarianism, nourished by the rancors and hopes of a crushed nation, became dominant in the field of politics. For several years after the war Bulgaria was the paradise of "Left-wingers." Nationalism, militarism and conservatism went completely out of style.

A "patriot" seemed like a queer relic of ancient times, while a "war hero" was hardly to be found. And this was not strange, since the "patriots" and "heroes" were believed to have brought two catastrophic defeats upon Bulgaria, while some of them were reputed to have become rich in doing it. And the intelligentsia also found itself very much degraded in this new scale of human values, since it had been the wise men, with diplomas and white collars, who had brought all the trouble and humiliation to Bulgaria. Doctors and professors were thrown on the scrap heap and a premium was placed on common sense, with the "common" spelled in capital letters.

These were exciting years, for it looked as though the peasants might rebuild the whole social and political life of Bulgaria and start the history of that country all over again on a new basis of peace, justice, equality and government by the masses and for the masses. For almost the first time in history the moccasined men from the fields and stables had a state in their hands, defying both the intellectuals and the workers. There weren't many neckties in the Parliament in Sofia during those days and still fewer white collars. And it must be pointed out that the Bulgarian peasants had a good program containing many ideals, not a few of which they embodied in excellent laws.

However, a conspiracy of professors and army officers overthrew the peasant Government of Bulgaria in June, 1923, whereupon two and a half years of terror and worse followed, in which the powerful Communist Party was practically wiped out and the whole Agrarian movement rendered helpless. Bulgaria, though retaining parliamentary forms, was dominated by a group of irresponsible strong men, whose government was called by a prominent American observer "the worst in the world."

It was indeed so bad that the Bulgarians finally were unable to stand it. Parliament itself, which was practically the creation of the dominant strong men, revolted and placed one of the leaders of the Democratic Party, Andra Liaptcheff, in the Prime Minister's chair and there he has been ever since, straightening out difficulties, suppressing extremists, reconciling opponents, pushing through reforms, and always working in a tense atmosphere.

Liaptcheff himself is a somewhat rough appearing, hearty, awkward man, with a boundless capacity for work. He is well educated, capable, astute, calm and self-reliant. He has had large experience, has a remarkable capacity for sizing up a situation, and has great faith in the power of delaying solutions. He doesn't like Cabinet changes and prefers to govern with a group of ordinary ministers, letting the strong men from contending ranks annihilate one another as he goes about his work. A thousand times the opposing camps have thundered that the "patriots" or "traitors" were about to plunge the country over the brink of ruin, but he has kept calm and gone ahead, always finding a way to avert the much-heralded disasters.

In the first place he has had to deal with the Communist danger, which is more than a fiction in Bulgaria, where, after the war, there was proportionately a larger number of aggressive Communists than in any other country except, perhaps, Russia. An entire generation had been brought up on Bolshevist theories. But on the whole Liaptcheff has succeeded in preserving peace and security without very much repression and with a comparatively small amount of brutality.

On the other hand and in the same spirit he has preserved Bulgaria from the dangers of conspiracies from the extreme Right. It is in this rather straitened region between conspiratory violence both on the extreme Left and the extreme Right that the Bulgarian Prime Minister has had to preserve and nourish constitutional Parliamentarism. It has been far from perfect. Complete liberty and unrestricted democracy have not existed. Yet it is not too much to say that in no other country in southeast Europe has a larger degree of constitutional democracy been maintained than in Bulgaria since Liaptcheff inaugurated his firm, conciliatory policy.

One of the very gravest dangers which he has had to face and still has to face is the Macedonian revolutionary movement. The 500,000 Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria are revolutionary in their attitude toward Serbia, and many Bulgarians sympathize with them. Bulgarian nationalism demands the liberation of Macedonia from what it considers Serbian oppression. Liaptcheff has had to proceed with great tact and moderation. He has not attained striking success, but he seems to be on the way to a better understanding with the Serbs and to be on the point of restricting very appreciably the revolutionary acts of the Macedonian organization.

In addition to these achievements Liaptcheff has solved in a fairly satisfactory way the reparation question, officially stabilized the lev, procured a loan for the large number of refugees in Bulgaria, and given much attention to internal constructive enterprises. His government has built many roads and railroads, definitely put an end to the housing crisis, opened a large number of village reading rooms, completed the draining of several large areas, thus reclaiming much agricultural land, put water and light systems in many towns and villages, and brought about an appreciable improvement in agricultural methods. At no time in Bulgarian history has so much been done to help the villagers get ahead.

This does not mean that Bulgaria is prospering. She is, in fact, undergoing a grave economic crisis and the people are greatly discouraged. They attribute hard times to the Government and want a change. Poverty in many circles is leading to impatience.

The result, however, will probably be that the Bulgarians will tighten their belts, and struggle ahead toward better times. They are an unusually frugal and hard-working people. They care little for show or ostentation. The tradition of endurance and of saving has become part of their being. They are recovering confidence in themselves, which was shattered by the war. In spite of much confusion they are slowly moving toward consolidation.

Bulgaria was left by the war the smallest and poorest country in the Balkans after Albania. She has not the glorious past of her neighbor Greece, the vast wealth of her neighbor Rumania, or the variety and beautiful diversity of her neighbor Jugoslavia, but as her land is fertile and her people temperate, industrious, frugal, practical and eager to learn, she is bound to advance.

R. H. M.

Notes From Madrid

MADRID

HOW far removed even enlightened Republicans in Spain are from agreement and united action is being demonstrated in a striking way by members of the Ateneo, where the intellectuals of advanced ideas forgather and discuss ways and means of bringing about a Democratic régime. Finding that they were criticized by certain elements anxious for a red-hot campaign against the monarchy, the committee of the club recently resigned, and new elections took place at a stormy general meeting. But the newly elected members refused to enter upon their duties, and the club has since found itself unable to form a committee. This has dealt a blow at the Republican cause, for people naturally ask what hope there is of establishing an orderly régime under a republic if the leaders are at loggerheads and cannot keep their own little house in order. The Home Office Minister has simplified matters for the Ateneo by prohibiting further meetings, owing to "the disorderly behavior" of the members.

Meetings of Club Are Prohibited

The digging up under official supervision of the remains belonging to early periods is relatively new in Spain, but thanks to the Board of Excavations and Antiques, founded by Count de Gimeno, Madrid is now able to present to the world a formidable array of archæological treasures. Vestiges of several civilizations are still hidden in the subsoil of the peninsula, Phœnicians and Greeks having left many traces behind them on the coast. Iberian remains are to be found in the mountains and the plains. Roman cities were once numerous, and Goths and Arabs all left their seal on Spain. The earth has covered up much of what the hand of man left undisturbed. Now a careful watch is kept on all discoveries, and experts superintend the work of excavators. Recently one of the big companies controlling a state monopoly discovered near Tarragona ruins dating back to early Christian days. Marble carvings in relief, fragments of figures, glass, mosaics and a variety of other ornamental objects have been brought to Madrid to enrich the archæological museum.

Archæological Treasures Found

June is the month of great trial for the students of Spain. In Madrid alone some 26,000 sit for examinations. Approximately one-third are either sent down or advised to seek for reëxamination in September. The largest number of failures usually appear among students of political economy, which certainly is not the strong point in Spain today. One of the successful students is the Infante Don Juan, who has just passed a number of examinations in connection with his studies preparatory to entering the navy. His examiners, from the number of difficult questions they put to him, were apparently not disposed to make any exception in favor of a royal candidate.

Prince Passes Examinations

Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne, is again taking an active part in public affairs and attending ceremonies, such as the closing of the Seville Exhibition. When traveling, he is invariably seen with his dog Ron, a large wolfhound, that is not only devotedly attached to his royal master, but also conscious of the respect due to the heir to the throne. When visiting the amusements provided at the exposition, the Prince ventured onto a merry-go-round. Under the impression, perhaps, that this in itself was sufficiently infra dig, Ron raised such a to-do among the spectators who were about to join the Prince in his ride that they were prevented from getting on, and laughingly the Prince had to enjoy his little trip in solitary state.

Ron, and His Royal Master

Those who picture Spain as in the throes of a revolution, and the royal family trembling behind palace walls, would have had their eyes opened on the occasion of the "Fiesta de la Flor"—the festival of the flower—organized by the Queen for providing funds for one of the many beneficent objects in which she is interested. Scores of stalls and tables were placed in the busiest districts of Madrid in strategic positions, from which young women of the best society could pounce upon passers-by and pin a paper flower to their coats in exchange for a coin. The Queen, with her sons and daughters, spent the whole of the morning in an open automobile reviewing her little army of well-dressed girls, and drove from table to table to give encouragement to the proceedings. In the afternoon the public were invited to a royal garden party in the Campo del Moro, where light refreshments were served to all paying an entrance fee of ten pesetas ($1.15), the profit to go to the fund.

Queen Helps at Flower Festival

By the happy initiative of the telephone company, an opportunity was afforded to members of the Lyceum Club of exchanging greetings across the ocean with sister pioneers of the feminist movement. The president of the Lyceum called up her colleague on the National Council of Women of Argentina, and the two women, hardly crediting that they could so clearly hear and understand one another thousands of miles across the ether, made mutual promises to strive unremittingly for the feminine cause as summed up in two words: culture and peace.

Feminists Talk Across Ocean